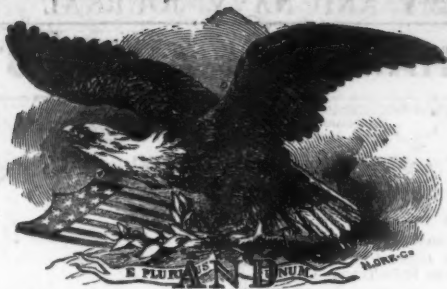


# ARMY



# NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

## JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

VOLUME XV.—NUMBER 8.  
WHOLE NUMBER 736.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1877.

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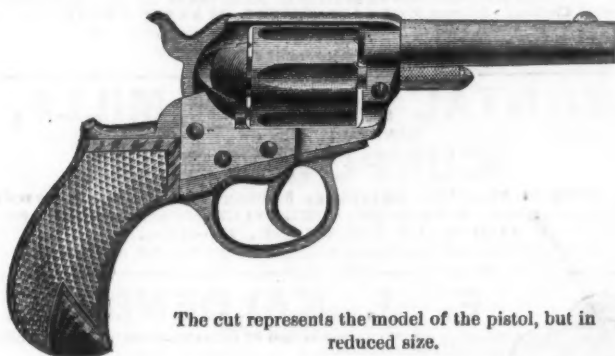
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**THUNDERER:**



#### THE THUNDERER.

THE double-action "Lightning" Colt pistol has proved to be a great success. Yet, notwithstanding its favorable reception, both in this country and in England, there is a class of officers and frontier men who ask for something more portable than the Peacemaker or Army pistol, and yet are willing for the sake of greater capacity for destructiveness to carry an arm a little larger than the "Lightning" Colt. To meet this call the Colt Arms Co. have made an intermediate size which we call the "Thunderer." This pistol is a self-cocking or thumb-cocking pistol. It is the same model as the Lightning Colt—a few ounces heavier, and uses a .41 rifle cartridge. (The Lightning Colt is .38 calibre. The Peacemaker is .45 calibre.) In range or penetration it surpasses the Smith & Wesson



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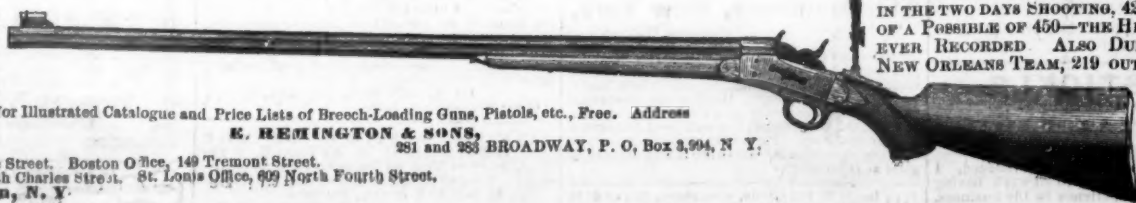
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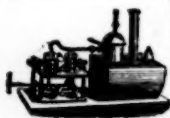
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# ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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## THE ARMY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President and Com'd-in-Chief.

George W. McCrary, Secretary of War.

H. J. Crosby, Chief Clerk, War Department.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.  
Colonel Randolph B. Marcy, Inspector-General.  
Brig.-Gen. Wm. M. K. Dunn, Judge-Advocate-General.  
Colonel Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer.  
Brig.-Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General.  
Brigadier-General R. Macfadyen, Commissary General of Subsistence.  
Brigadier-General Jos. E. Barnes, Surgeon-General.  
Brigadier-General Benj. Alvord, Paymaster-General.  
Brigadier-General And. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers.  
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.  
Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. E. D. Townsend, Adjt.-General.

### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.  
Colonel Richard C. Drum, A. A. G.  
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry,  
Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.  
Major George D. Ruggles, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Brigadier-General John Pope:  
Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
Major E. R. Platt, A. A. G.

District of New Mexico.—Colonel Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry:  
Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.  
First Lieutenant John S. Lund, 9th Cavalry, Act. A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.—Brigadier-General Geo. Crook:  
Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.  
Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Williams, A. A. G.

District of the Black Hills.—Lieut.-Col. L. P. Bradley, 9th Inf.:  
Headquarters, Camp Robinson.  
Second Lieut. C. F. Lloyd, 14th Inf., A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord:  
Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.  
Major Jos. H. Taylor, A. A. G.

District of the Rio Grande.—Col. T. C. Devin: Headquarters  
Fort Brown, Texas.  
First Lieut. J. H. Mahknen, A. A. G.

District of the Neches.—Lieut.-Col. W. R. Shafter, 24th Inf.:  
Headquarters, Fort Clark, Tex.  
First Lieut. H. Dodi, A. A. G.

District of the Upper Brazos.—Lieut.-Col. J. W. Davidson, 10th  
Cavalry: Headquarters, Fort Richardson, Texas.

### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, New York.  
Colonel Jas. B. Fry, A. A. G.

### DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. T. H. Ruger: Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.  
Lieut.-Col. Chancery McKeever, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.—Brigadier-General C. C. Augur,  
Headquarters, New Orleans, La.  
Major Oliver D. Greene, A. A. G.

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Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.  
Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.—Major-General Irvin McDowell:  
Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.  
Major Samuel Breck, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brevet Major-General O. O.  
Howard: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.  
Major Henry C. Wood, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-General August V.  
Sant: Headquarters, Prescott.  
Major James P. Martin, A. A. G.

### MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF WEST POINT.

Major-General John M. Schofield: Hdqrs, West Point, N. Y.  
Capt. Wm. M. Wherry, A. D. C., Act. A. A. G.  
Major-General J. M. Schofield, Superintendent, U. S. M. A.  
Capt. Robert H. Hall, Adjutant, U. S. M. A.

### ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

G. O. 57, MIL. DIV. ATLANTIC, Sept. 17, 1877.

While opportunity presents, which may not soon occur again, the commanders of troops, assembled in connection with the recent emergency in the North, should see that their commands are studiously exercised in regimental and brigade drills. At posts where there are not troops enough to form battalions, company drills will take place.

### STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

#### CHANGES OF STATIONS.

Upon the withdrawal of the troops from the temporary station of Fort Peck, A. A. Surg. S. S. Turner will take post at Ft. Buford (S. O. 125, Sept. 17, D. D.).

A. Surg. L. W. Crampton is relieved from further duty at Holly Springs, Miss., and will report without delay to the C. O. Jackson Bks, New Orleans, La., for duty as medical officer at that post (S. O. 146, Sept. 19, D. G.).

Upon the withdrawal from Ft. Seward of its present garrison, A. A. Surg. J. B. Ferguson and Hosp. Steward J. D. Sadler will proceed to Standing Rock, D. T., for duty at that post. Upon the withdrawal from Fort Abercrombie of its present garrison, A. A. Surg. J. M. Horton and Hosp. Steward G. O. Ent will proceed to Fort A. Lincoln, for duty at that post (S. O. 125, Sept. 17, D. D.).

A. Surg. E. B. Moseley is relieved from duty at Mobile Bks, Ala., and will report to the C. O. Jackson Bks, New Orleans, La., for duty (S. O. 147, Sept. 20, D. G.).

A. Surg. M. E. Taylor is re-assigned to duty as the medical officer of the post of Baton Rouge, La. (S. O. 148, Sept. 21, D. G.).

Captain A. M. Miller, C. E., having completed his duties as member G. C. M. Wilkesbarre, Penn., will proceed from that station to Willet's Point, N. Y. H. (S. O. 217, Sept. 19, M. D. A.).

Surg. J. C. G. Happersett is relieved from duty at

Wilkesbarre, Penn., and will return, temporarily, to his proper station, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Surg. C. S. DeGraw is relieved from duty at Carlisle Bks, Penn., and will return to his proper station, Oglethorpe Bks, Savannah, Ga.; A. Surg. J. P. Kimball, now awaiting orders, will report for duty to the C. O. U. S. troops, Wilkesbarre, Penn., to relieve Surg. Happersett; A. Surg. C. Ewen is relieved from duty at Easton, Penn., and will report for duty at Scranton, Penn.; A. Surg. J. O. Skinner is relieved from duty at Reading, Penn., and will report for temporary duty at Carlisle Bks, Penn., to relieve A. Surg. DeGraw (S. O. 216, Sept. 18, M. D. A.).

The following changes in the stations of the Post Chaplains are made: G. A. England is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Platte and will report to the C. O. Fort Lyon, Colo., for duty; G. W. Simpson is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Missouri and will report at the expiration of his leave of absence, to the C. O. Fort McPherson, Neb., for duty (S. O., Sept. 25, W. D.).

#### DETACHED SERVICE.

Captain W. A. Elderkin, Sub. Dept., will proceed from Sioux City, Iowa, to Yankton, D. T., on public business; and, on completion thereof, will return to his station (S. O. 125, Sept. 17, D. D.).

Captain C. McClure, Sub. Dept., will proceed to Duluth, Minn., on public business; and, on completion thereof, will return to his station in St. Paul, Minn. (S. O. 126, Sept. 19, D. D.).

The employment of A. A. Surg. H. W. Stainton by the C. O. of the post of Lewiston, is approved (S. O. 131, Sept. 7, D. C.).

Major G. H. Weeks, Q. M., Depot Q. M., Vancouver, W. T., Chief Q. M. expedition operating in the field against hostile Indians, temporarily on duty at Lewiston, I. T., will proceed immediately to Ft. Ellis, M. T., taking with him all papers and records necessary for the discharge from service of all pack trains and packers now with the column in the field (S. O. 124, Aug. 29, D. C.).

Subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, 1st Lieut. H. P. Perrine, 6th Cavalry, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Brevet Major-General (assigned) Comd'g the Department (G. O. 19, Sept. 11, D. A.).

Major G. Bell, C. S., will report to the Commissary General of Subsistence, Washington, D. C., for temporary duty (S. O., Sept. 23, W. D.).

A. Surg. J. M. Dickson will proceed from Indianapolis, Ind., to Jackson Bks, La., and close his money and property accountability at that station. He will then return to his post at Indianapolis (S. O. 216, Sept. 18, M. D. A.).

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

One month, Post Chaplain G. Collins, Fort Vancouver, W. T. (S. O. 126, Aug. 31, D. C.).

Major J. P. Willard, P. D., Santa Fe, N. M., extended one month (S. O. 85, Sept. 20, M. D. M.).

Ten days, Capt. J. H. Lord, A. Q. M. (S. O. 100, Sept. 10, D. A.).

Fifteen days, 1st Lieut. J. W. Dillenback, R. Q. M., 1st Artillery, Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 216, Sept. 21, M. D. A.).

Three months, on Surgeon's cert., Post Chaplain D. White (S. O., Sept. 25, W. D.).

One month, Chaplain P. Nash, to apply for extension of five months (S. O. 101, Sept. 13, D. A.).

#### NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Hosp. Steward W. Edwards will report to the Governor of the Leavenworth Mil. Prison, for assignment to duty (S. O. 168, Sept. 18, D. M.).

The C. O. Jackson Bks, La., will detail a non-commissioned officer who will proceed to Jackson, Miss., relieving Com. Sergt. G. S. Barker of the charge of the public buildings at that point. Surg. Barker will proceed to comply with the requirements of par. 1, of W. D., S. O. 193 (S. O. 145, Sept. 18, D. G.).

Hosp. Steward F. Reed (recently appointed from Co. F, 6th Cavalry) is assigned to duty at Camp near Old Camp Warren, A. T. (S. O. 100, Sept. 10, D. A.).

Hosp. Steward C. T. Hill is relieved from duty at Easton, Penn., and will report for duty at Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Hosp. Steward G. Lander will be relieved from duty at Wilkesbarre, Penn., and will return to his proper station, Oglethorpe Bks, Savannah, Ga. (S. O. 216, Sept. 18, M. D. A.).

#### OFFICE DISCONTINUED.

Upon the departure from Santa Fe, N. M., of Surg. T. A. McParlin, the office of Chief Medical Officer District of New Mexico will be discontinued. The District Commander will employ a citizen physician to attend the post of Fort Marcy, N. M., and the officers and enlisted men on duty at Dist. Hdqrs (S. O. 168, Sept. 18, D. M.).

#### INSPECTION DUTY.

Capt. W. M. Dunn, Jr., A. D. C., at Quartermaster's and Subsistence Depots, and Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is ordered to inspect public property for condemnation at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 169, Sept. 19, D. M.).

#### THE LINE.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters and E. H. L., Ft. Walla Walla, W. T.; A. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; B. Fort Klamath, Oregon; C. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; F. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; I. Camp Halleck, Nev.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; M. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D. Presidio, Cal.; G. San Diego, Bks., Cal.

\* In the field against the Nez Perce Indians.

Change of Station.—The detail by the C. O. Dist. of

the Clearwater, of an officer to relieve 1st Lieut. F. K. Upham, R. Q. M., of his duties as Depot Q. M. at Lewiston, I. T., the transfer to take effect on the 31st ultimo, and the order to Lieut. Upham to return to his proper station, are approved (S. O. 131, Sept. 7, D. C.).

Leave of Absence.—Seven days, 1st Lieut. A. O. Brodie, Lewiston, I. T., is extended so as to authorize one month's leave of absence, pending action upon his resignation (S. O. 130, Sept. 6, D. C.).

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel I. N. Palmer.—This regiment is changing station, under orders for Dept. of Dakota.

Fort Fetterman, Wy. T.—The Hdqr., Band, Non-Com. Staff and six companies of the 2d Cav. arrived at this post, Sept. 11, en route to their station in Montana. The command was under Lieut.-Col. A. G. Brackett, and was composed as follows: Adj. Roe, Q. M. Fowler, Majors Baker and Gordon, Capt. Noyes, Egan, Dewees and Peale, Lieuts. O'Brien, Hall, Rawolle, Robinson, Huntington, Sibley, Kingbury and Allison. The command was six days from Medicine Bw, about twenty miles from which place, on the second day out, Sioux Indians were seen. Col. Brackett is thoroughly equipping, etc., his command for its march across the country, via Reno, Phil. Kerney, and C. F. Smith. The command is of good strength; well provided with all necessaries for the march, and will, if Indians are met with, give a good account of itself. SECOND.

3RD CAVALRY, Col. Thos. C. Devin.—Headquarters, and A. D. E. F. G. Fort Laramie, Wy. T.; I. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; B. C. H. L. Camp Robinson, Neb.; M. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; K. Cheyenne Depot, W. T.

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. McKenzie.—Headquarters, and A. C. D. H. K. M. Fort Sill, I. T.; G. L. Fort Reno, I. T.; E. Fort Wallace, Kas.; I. Camp Supply, I. T.; B. F. Fort Elliott, Tex.

Inspection Duty.—Capt. W. C. Hemphill is ordered to inspect public property for condemnation at Camp Supply, Ind. T.; Col. R. S. Mackenzie at Fort Sill, I. T.; Major J. K. Mizner at Fort Reno, I. T.; Lieut.-Col. J. P. Hatch at Fort Elliott, Tex. (S. O. 169, Sept. 19, D. M.).

5TH CAVALRY, Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters, and A. B. C. H. I. L. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; C. D. E. F. G. K. M. Camp Brown, W. T.

\* In the field.

Leave of Absence.—Capt. J. B. Babcock, extended fifteen days (S. O. 87, Sept. 23, M. D. M.).

Remitted.—The unexecuted portion of the sentence in the case of 2d Lieut. H. S. Bishop, (G. C. M. O. 34, H. Q. A., A. G. O., 1877,) is remitted, and Lieut. Bishop will be restored to duty (G. C. M. O. 63, H. Q. A.).

6TH CAVALRY, Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters and C. G. M. Camp Grant, A. T.; B. Camp Lowell, A. T.; K. Fort Whipple, A. T.; H. L. Camp Bowie, A. T.; E. D. Camp Apache, A. T.; A. Camp Verde, A. T.; I. Camp McDowell, A. T.; F. Camp Thomas, A. T.

\* In camp near old Camp Wallen, A. T.

Obituary.—At a meeting of the members of "Co. D, 6th U. S. Cavalry Literary Association," held at Camp Apache, A. T., on the evening of Aug. 28, 1877, a preamble and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His mysterious Providence to remove from this association one of its valued members, Martin Ansbro, who died Aug. 28th, 1877, and by this sad dispensation, this association has lost a wise, prudent, and faithful member; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Co. D, 6th Cav., Literary Association, do deeply feel the loss which we have sustained in the death of our co-worker, and do sincerely lament that his labors with and among us were so suddenly ended.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere condolence to the bereaved family of the deceased, humbly invoking our Father in heaven, that he may pour an oil of consolation and peaceful resignation into their afflicted hearts.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this association, and that a copy of the same be transmitted to the family of the deceased, as also to the Irish World and Army and Navy Journal, with the request that they be published.

Committee on Resolutions.—P. P. POWELL, JOHN M. RHYE, JULIUS HOSKINS, President, JOHN BYRNES, Acting Secretary.

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, and B. E. G. I. K. L. Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; A. D. H. M. Fort Rice, D. T.; C. Ft. Totten, D. T.; F. Ft. Abercrombie, D. T.

\* In the field.

8TH CAVALRY, Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and C. D. I. L. M. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. B. F. K. Fort Clark, Tex.; E. G. H. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.

\* Scouting.

Detached Service.—Major D. R. Clendenin, Capt. G. W. Chilson, 1st Lieut. H. W. Spole, R. A. Williams, E. A. Godwin, 2d Lieut. C. H. Lester, members, G. C. M. Fort Brown, Tex., Sept. 27 (S. O. 164, Sept. 17, D. T.).

Leave of Absence.—Capt. S. B. M. Young, ten days, Fort Brown, Tex., on temporary duty in the Dist. of the Neches (S. O. 164, Sept. 17, D. T.).

9TH CAVALRY, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; D. E. Fort Union, N. M.; I. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K. Fort Garland, C. T.; F. H. M. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; A. B. C. G. Fort Bayard, N. M.; L. Ft. Union, N. M.

\* In the field.

Detached Service.—The detachment of Co. M, under Lieut. T. C. Davenport, are relieved from telegraph construction duty and will proceed at once to Fort Bayard, N. M., for field service (S. O. 65, Sept. 14, D. N. M.).

Co. D will proceed at once from Fort Union to Fort Craig, N. M., armed and equipped for field service.

Co. I will proceed at once from Fort Wingate, N. M., to Ojo Caliente, N. M., armed and equipped for field service (S. O. 65, Sept. 14, D. N. M.).

Co. L, now en route from Fort Lyon, Colo., to Fort Union, N. M., will proceed from the latter post, sup-



plied with thirty days rations and armed and equipped for field service, to Fort Craig, N. M. (S. O. 66, Sept. 17, D. N. M.)

**Veterinary Surgeon.**—Veterinary Surg. S. Burdett will report to the C. O. Co. L. on the arrival of the company at Fort Union, N. M., for duty in the field (S. O. 67, Sept. 18, D. N. M.)

**Inspection Duty.**—Major A. P. Morrow is ordered to inspect public property for condemnation at Fort Union, N. M.; Col. E. Hatch at Santa Fe and Fort Marcy, N. M.; Capt. G. A. Purington at Fort Stanton, N. M.; Major J. F. Wade at Forts Bayard and Selden, N. M.; Capt. A. E. Hooker at Ojo Caliente, N. M. (S. O. 169, Sept. 19, D. M.)

**In Arrest.**—A G. C.-M. having been appointed to meet at Fort Garland, Colo., for the trial of 1st Lieut. J. Conline, he will proceed (in arrest) to Fort Garland, so as to reach that post by Oct. 1, 1877. The C. O. Fort Bayard, N. M., will send the following witnesses in Lieut. Conline's case to Fort Garland, Colo., to reach that post by Oct. 1, 1877, to be reported to the J.-A. of the Court appointed for his trial, viz.: 1st Sergt. J. Broadus, Sergt. J. Blew, Sergt. R. T. Johnson, Corporal H. B. Carter, Trumpeter C. Johnson, and Kate Holland, Landress, Co. G (S. O. 66, Sept. 17, D. N. M.)

**10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.**—Headquarters and A. D. L. Ft. Concho, Tex.; G. Fort Griffin, Tex.; H. Fort Davis, Tex.; I. Ft. Richardson, Tex.; B. Fort Duncan, Tex.; E. San Felipe, Tex.; F. K. M. Ft. Clark, Tex.; C. Ft. McKavett, Tex.

**Change of Station.**—2d Lieut. E. P. Turner, on sick leave from Fort Concho, will proceed to Fort Clark and report for duty to the C. O. Dist. of the Nueces, Fort Concho, Tex. (S. O. 164, Sept. 17, D. T.)

**1ST ARTILLERY, Col. Israel Vogdes.**—Headquarters and K. Fort Adams, R. I.; A. Easton, Pa.; C. D. H. L. M. Reading, Pa.; B. E. F. I. Mauch Chunk, Pa.; G. Fort Monroe, Va.

**Change of Station.**—Major C. L. Best will proceed from Fort Independence to Mauch Chunk, Penn., for duty (S. O. 217, Sept. 19, M. D. A.)

**Detached Service.**—Capt. S. S. Elder, 1st Lieut. A. H. Merrill, 2d Lieut. J. T. Honeycutt, members, and 1st Lieut. L. A. Chamberlin, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 24 (S. O. 219, Sept. 21, M. D. A.) 1st Lieut. J. W. MacMurry, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Wilkesbarre, Penn., Sept. 25 (S. O. 219, Sept. 21, M. D. A.)

**Fort Preble, Me.**—To show our men in the field that they are not forgotten by those at the post, a correspondent sends us a postal card sent by one of the latter to the former in Pennsylvania:

Where is your address and for how long?  
Are you on the lonely banks of the Lehigh,  
Or the sunny shores of the Susquehanna?  
Or the old bluffs of the Allegheny,  
Or the joyous jungles of the Juniata?  
Are you minacious with the Miners,  
Or struck with the Strikers,  
Or drunk with the Drunkards,  
Or shaking with the Shakers?  
Tell me, gentle shepherd, and if you tell me true,  
By the pardoned leopard, I will write to you,  
I will—I swear I will—by the red, the white and blue.

**2ND ARTILLERY.**—Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters and A. D. Ft. McHenry, Md.; C. E. F. G. L. Wilkesbarre, Pa.; B. M. Pittsburg, Pa.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; I. Washington, D. C.

**Change of Station.**—Bats. C, from Fort McHenry, and Bats. E, F, G and L, under command of Major J. McMillan, from Carlisle Bks, Penn., will proceed to Wilkesbarre, Penn. (S. O. 217, Sept. 19, M. D. A.)

**Detached Service.**—1st Lieut. R. G. Howell will proceed from Fort McHenry, Md., to Washington Arsenal, D. C., and report to the C. O. for temporary G. C.-M. duty (S. O. 218, Sept. 20, M. D. A.)

Capt. J. H. Calef, member, G. C.-M. Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 24 (S. O. 219, Sept. 21, M. D. A.)

Major J. McMillan, Capt. J. I. Rogers, W. P. Graves, members, G. C.-M. Wilkesbarre, Penn., Sept. 25 (S. O. 219, Sept. 21, M. D. A.)

2d Lieut. E. E. Gayle will proceed from Fort McHenry, Md., to Washington Arsenal, D. C., for temporary G. C.-M. duty (S. O. 220, Sept. 22, M. D. A.)

**Leave of Absence.**—One month, 2d Lieut. L. Niles, Carlisle Bks, Penn., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty with Light Bat. A (S. O. 216, Sept. 18, M. D. A.)

**3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.**—Headquarters, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; H. A. Ft. Monroe, Va.; B. F. H. K. Scranton, Pa.; C. Wilkesbarre, Pa.; D. E. L. I. M. Mauch Chunk, Pa.; G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

**Change of Station.**—Major J. M. Robertson will proceed from Madison Bks to Mauch Chunk, Penn., for duty (S. O. 217, Sept. 19, M. D. A.)

**Detached Service.**—Capt. L. Lorain, 1st Lieut. J. O'Hara, 2d Lieut. C. W. Foster, members, G. C.-M. Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 24 (S. O. 219, Sept. 21, M. D. A.) Capt. W. Sinclair, member, G. C.-M. Wilkesbarre, Penn., Sept. 25 (S. O. 219, Sept. 21, M. D. A.)

**4TH ARTILLERY, Col. W. H. French.**—Headquarters, B. C. Presidio, Cal.; H. K. L. Alcatraz Isl., Cal.; E. M. Fort Stevens, Ore.; D. G. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Ft. Monroe, Va.; A. Fort Townsend, W. T.; F. Ft. San Jose, Cal.

**Change of Station.**—1st Lieut. W. Everett, on duty at Fort Canby, W. T., will proceed to Fort Stevens, Ore., and assume command of that post not later than the 31st inst. (S. O. 125, Aug. 30, D. C.)

**Detached Service.**—1st Lieut. W. F. Stewart, temporarily on duty at Fort Vancouver, W. T., is relieved from duty at that post and will proceed at once to Fort Canby, W. T., and assume the duties now performed by 1st Lieut. W. Everett (S. O. 125, Aug. 30, D. C.)

2d Lieut. C. Deems, member, G. C.-M. Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 24 (S. O. 219, Sept. 21, M. D. A.)

**5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.**—Headquarters and E. F. I. Charleston, S. C.; A. E. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. D. E. L. M. Wilkesbarre, Pa.; L. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; G. H. Fort Brooke, Fla.; C. Ft. Monroe, Va.

**Change of Station.**—Bats. B and M from Scranton,

and D, E and I from Fort McHenry, under command of Major J. McMillan, 2d Art., from Carlisle Bks, Penn., will start immediately to Wilkesbarre, Penn. (S. O. 217, Sept. 19, M. D. A.)

Major G. P. Andrews, on leave at Jamesburg, N. J., will proceed to Wilkesbarre, Penn., for duty (S. O. 217, Sept. 19, M. D. A.)

**Detached Service.**—1st Lieut. E. L. Zilinski will return to Boston, Mass. (S. O., Sept. 19, W. D.)

2d Lieut. J. M. Baldwin, member, G. C.-M. Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 24 (S. O. 219, Sept. 21, M. D. A.)

Capt. J. B. Rawles, D. H. Kinzie, G. V. Weir, W. E. Van Reed, 1st Lieut. G. W. Crabb, members, G. C.-M. Wilkesbarre, Penn., Sept. 25 (S. O. 219, Sept. 21, M. D. A.)

**Revoked.**—So much of par. 4, S. O. 217, from these Idqrs, as directs Major J. M. Robertson to proceed to Mauch Chunk, Penn., to command the battalion of his regiment there stationed, is revoked (S. O. 219, Sept. 21, M. D. A.)

**1ST INFANTRY.**—Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher.—Headquarters and A. C. K. I. Ft. Randall, D. T.; D. F. Lower Brule Agency, B. G. H. K. Ft. Sully, D. T.

**Leave of Absence.**—Twelve days, 1st Lieut. T. Sharp, Fort Sully, D. T. (S. O. 127, Sept. 21, D. D.)

**2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.**—Headquarters Lewiston, Id. T., en route via Railroad and Steamboat to Dept. of Columbia.

**Leave of Absence.**—2d Lieut. F. O. Briggs, extended two months (S. O., Sept. 22, W. D.)

**3RD INFANTRY, Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.**—Headquarters Virginia City, M. T., ordered to Department Dakota.

**Change of Station.**—The 3d Inf. will start to Montana, as directed by telegraph, and in compliance with the provisions of S. O. 214, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 217, Sept. 19, M. D. A.)

**Leave of Absence.**—One month, to apply for extension of three months, 1st Lieut. G. W. H. Stouch (S. O. 86, Sept. 21, M. D. M.)

**The Fighting Third.**—September 16, writes a correspondent, "We had the pleasure of seeing a mounted review and inspection at Camp Robinson of eight companies of the 3d Cavalry. Colonel J. W. Mason was the reviewing officer, the troops being commanded by Colonel Guy V. Henry. The evolutions were highly commendatory to the command, being executed with precision and promptness. The two battalions, Henry's and Van Vliet's, have a daily battalion drill, an opportunity seldom afforded the cavalry, and of which this command, under Mason, are glad to avail themselves. Thanks to Crazy Horse, this chance has been afforded."

**4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.**—Headquarters and G. K. Fort Bridger, W. T.; A. Fort Steele, W. T.; C. F. Ft. Fetterman, W. T.; D. Omaha Bks, Neb.; B. E. I. Cantonment Reno, W. T.; H. Camp Stambaugh.

**5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.**—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Cantonment Tongue River, M. T.

**6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.**—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. I. Ft. Buford, D. T.; A. Fort Rice; B. Ft. Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

**7TH INFANTRY, Col. John Gibbon.**—Headquarters and A. B. G. H. I. K. Fort Shaw, M. T.; C. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. E. Camp Baker, M. T.; F. Fort Benton, M. T.

**Transfers.**—The following transfers, to take effect Sept. 1, 1877, are announced: 1st Lieut. H. M. Benson from Co. F to Co. H; 1st Lieut. W. H. Nelson from Co. H to Co. F (S. O., Sept. 21, W. D.)

**Lieut. Henry M. Benson.**—The Rocky Mountain *Husbandman*, Diamond City, M. T., says: Lieut. Benson, who was severely wounded in the late engagement at Camas Meadows, is a true and noble-hearted gentleman, a good soldier, and an obliging officer. He was for several years stationed at Camp Baker, during which time he endeared himself in many ways to the people of Smith river. We regret to learn of his misfortune, yet glad to know that he is still spared to his family, associates and friends.

**Gen. Gibbon's Report.**—In concluding his official report, to which we referred last week, Gen. Gibbon says: "In closing this report, I desire to speak in the most commendatory terms of the conduct of both officers and men, with the exception of the two cowards who deserted the howitzer. With the exception of Capt. Logan and Lieut. Bradley, both of whom were killed very early in the action, every officer came under my personal observation at some time or other during the fight; and where all were so active, zealous, and courageous, not only in themselves fighting and in cheering on the men, but in prompt obedience to every order, I find it out of the question to make any attempt at discrimination, and will simply mention the names of those who were present at the battle. They were: Capt. C. C. Rawn, Richard Combs, Geo. L. Brown, J. M. J. Sanno, Constant Williams (wounded twice), and William Logan (killed); 1st Lieuts. C. A. Coolidge (wounded three times), James H. Bradley (killed), J. W. Jacobs; Regimental Quartermaster Allan H. Jackson, George H. Wright, and William H. English (mortally wounded, and since dead), and 2d Lieut. C. A. Woodruff, Act. Adjt. (wounded three times), J. T. Van Orsdale, E. E. Hardin, and Francis Woodbridge. For the officers engaged in this sharp little affair I have nothing to ask, and am unable to persuade myself to ask for that next to nothing, a brevet. But I earnestly urge that the authorities may ask of Congress the enactment of a special law, giving officers below the grade of field officers and soldiers wounded in battle the same increase of pay as they are now entitled to for every five years of service, the law to go into effect from the commencement of the present fiscal year. A complete list of casualties is appended to this report, showing the loss of the aggregate engaged (191), including the howitzer party of twenty-nine killed and forty wounded. Capt. Combs, who had charge of our burial party, reports eighty-three dead Indians found on the field, and six more dead

warriors were found in a ravine some distance from the battle field after the command left there. 1st Lieut. Henry M. Benson reached Fort Shaw from sick leave the day after the command left there. Although not fit for duty, he started the same day and endeavored to overtake the command, but failed. He then started for Missoula by stage, and finally reported to me at Deer Lodge Aug. 15. At his earnest solicitation, I ordered him down the stage-road to take charge of such militia organizations as he found there, and to report to General Howard. This he did, was attached to Capt. Norwood's company, 2d Cav., went into action with it on the 20th of August, and, while gallantly fighting, was wounded, thus adding one more to the casualties in the regiment." The list of killed and wounded is the same as that published in the JOURNAL of Sept. 15, p. 86, with the exception that Private M. L. Drake, Co. K, 7th Inf., is not included in it, and the following additional names are reported: 2d Cav., wounded: Co. F, Private Charles B. Gould, left side, severe. Citizen volunteers, killed: L. C. Elliott, John Armstrong, David Morrow, Alvin Lockwood, Campbell Mitchell; wounded: Myron Lockwood, Otto Lyford, Jacob Baker, William Ryan. H. S. Bostwick, post guide, Fort Shaw, killed. The following reported us slightly wounded are included in the list of severely wounded, viz.: Capt. Constant Williams, Co. F, right side severe and scalp slightly; Lorenzo D. Brown, A.; Corporal John Murphy, D.; Jas. Bell, E.; Sergt. Howard Clarke, K; Private David Heaton, K. Sergt. Wm. Watson, F, reported wounded, died Aug. 19.

**8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.**—Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.; F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; A. B. Camp Verde, A. T.; C. Camp McDowell, A. T.; K. Camp Lowell, A. T.; E. G. Camp Apache, A. T.; H. Ft. Yuma, Cal.; I. Cp. Grant, A. T.; D. Camp Thomas, A. T.

**9TH INFANTRY, Col. John H. King.**—Headquarters and B. D. F. H. I. K. Omaha Barrack, Neb.; C. Ft. Laramie, W. T.; G. Camp Robinson, Neb.; E. Cantonment Reno, W. T.; A. North Platte, Neb.

**10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.**—Headquarters and A. B. C. F. I. Ft. McKavett, Texas; D. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; E. San Antonio, Tex.; G. H. K. E. Fort Clark, Tex.

**11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.**—Headquarters and A. D. E. G. I. K. Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; H. Tongue River Cant., M. T.; B. C. F. Post No. 2, M. T.

**Leave of Absence.**—2d Lieut. A. L. Myer, Big Horn Bks, Mont. T., extended ten days (S. O. 85, Sept. 20, M. D. M.)

**12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.**—Headquarters and B. K. Angel Island, Cal.; A. Camp Mojave, A. T.; C. Ft. Yuma, Cal.; D. Department of Columbia; E. Camp Gaston, Cal.; G. I. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; H. Camp Hall, Nev.; F. Alcatraz Island, Cal.

**The friends of this regiment will be interested in the history of the 12th and the description of "Life at Fort Hall, Idaho," elsewhere published.**

**13TH INFANTRY, Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.**—Headquarters and A. Scranton, Pa.; B. F. H. K. Wilkesbarre, Pa.; C. E. I. Pittsburg, Pa.; D. G. Lake Charles, La.

**Detached Service.**—Col. P. R. de Trobriand is assigned to temporary duty at Hdqrs Dept. of Gulf, with quarters at Jackson Bks, La. (S. O. 146, Sept. 19, D. G.)

**14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.**—Headquarters and D. E. G. I. Camp Douglas, Utah; B. F. Camp Robinson, Neb.; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; H. Fort Cameron, U. T.; K. Fort Hartstuf; C. Camp Sheridan, Neb.

**15TH INFANTRY, Col. Geo. A. Woodward.**—Headquarters and D. K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B. Ft. Garland, C. T.; A. G. Fort Craig, N. M.; C. F. Ft. Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Marcy, N. M.

**Change of Station.**—1st Lieut. D. H. Clarke will, upon the adjournment *sine die* of the G. C.-M. now in session at Fort Union, N. M., of which he is a member, proceed to Fort Selden, N. M., and relieve Lieut. W. O. Cory of his duties as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. at that post. Upon being relieved Lieut. Cory will proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., and join his company (K) for duty (S. O. 66, Sept. 17, D. N. M.)

**Detached Service.**—Lieut. Col. P. T. Swaine will proceed to Santa Fe, N. M., and Fort Garland, Colo., and inspect the companies of his regiment at those posts. On completion of this duty he will return to his station at Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 64, Sept. 12, D. N. M.)

1st Lieut. G. A. Cornish, with all the available men of Co. I, fully armed and equipped and supplied with thirty days rations, will at once proceed to Ojo Caliente, N. M., for duty there (S. O. 66, Sept. 17, D. N. M.)

The C. O. Fort Union, N. M., will detail two non-commissioned officers and eight privates from the infantry at his post and direct them to proceed at once to Ojo Caliente, N. M., fully armed and equipped for duty there, and thirty days rations (S. O. 66, Sept. 17, D. N. M.)

**Inspection Duty.**—Capt. G. Shorkley is ordered to inspect public property for condemnation at Fort Garland, Colo.; Lieut. Col. P. T. Swaine at Fort Wingate, N. M.; Capt. C. Steelhammer at Fort Craig and McRae, N. M. (S. O. 169, Sept. 19, D. M.)

**The Band.**—The Santa Fe *New Mexican* is in love with the 15th Infantry band, and finds that Mr. Boyer has greatly improved it since last heard; it thinks the informal hop given by the Army officers at that station, Sept. 12, with the band in attendance was "just splendid."

**16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.**—Headquarters, A. C. H. Fort Riley, Kas.; E. I. Fort Reno, I. T.; B. D. Fort Sill, I. T.; G. Fort Hays, Kas.; K. Fort Gibson, I. T.; F. Fort Wallace, Kas.

**Inspection Duty.**—Col. G. Pennypacker is ordered to inspect public property for condemnation at Fort Riley, Kas.; Capt. D. M. Vance at Fort Hays, Kas.; Lieut. Col. J. Van Vost at Fort Wallace, Kas.; Capt. C. R. Layton at Fort Gibson, Ind. T. (S. O. 169, Sept. 19, D. M.)



**17TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and A. B. D. E. F. I. K. Standing Rock Ar., D. T.; G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; H. Fort Rice, D. T.; I. C. Ft. Sisseton, D. T.

**Change of Station.**—Major R. E. A. Crofton will be relieved from duty at Fort Sisseton, and will proceed to Fort A. Lincoln, for duty at that station (S. O. 135, Sept. 17, D. D.).

**18TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and D. G. H. Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa.; A. Chattanooga, Tenn.; B. Indianapolis, Ind.; C. Jeffersonville, Ind.; E. K. Pittsburg, Pa.; F. Atlanta, Ga.; I. Scranton, Pa.

**Detached Service.**—Major W. H. Brown will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., for special service in connection with the abandonment of the post of Greenville, S. C. (On completion of this duty Major Brown will return to his station at Allegheny Arsenal, Penn. (S. O. 216, Sept. 18, M. D. A.))

**Leave of Absence.**—One month, to apply for extension of one month, Capt. W. H. McLaughlin, Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Penn. (S. O. 218, Sept. 20, M. D. A.)

One month, Capt. J. Stewart, Allegheny Arsenal, Penn. (S. O. 219, Sept. 21, M. D. A.)

**19TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and E. H. K. Ft. Lyon, C. T.; F. G. Ft. Dodge, Kas.; D. Fort Larned, Kas.; C. I. Fort Elliott, Tex.; A. B. Camp Supply, I. T.

**Change of Station.**—Lieut.-Col. W. H. Lewis will repair to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report at these Hdqrs (S. O. 168, Sept. 18, D. M.)

**Detached Service.**—The Dept. Comdr.'s verbal instructions of the 1st inst. directing Capt. L. O'Reilly to assume charge of the office of the Chief C. S. of this Dept., and to act for Major T. C. Sullivan, C. S., during his temporary absence, until further orders, are confirmed (S. O. 148, Sept. 21, D. G.)

**Inspection Duty.**—Capt. J. H. Smith is ordered to inspect public property for condemnation at Fort Larned, Kas.; Capt. J. H. Bradford at Fort Dodge, Kas.; Col. C. H. Smith at Fort Lyon, Colo. (S. O. 169, Sept. 19, D. M.)

**20TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and B. G. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. E. Fort Sisseton, D. T.; D. P. I. Fort Pembina, D. T.; C. H. K. Fort Totten, D. T.

**21ST INFANTRY**, Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and D. E. I. Fort Vancouver, W. T.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; B. H. Ft. Walla Walla, W. T.; C. Ft. Townsend, W. T.; F. Fort Klamath, Or.; G. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; A. Fort Boise, I. T.

**Change of Station.**—Col. A. Sully is relieved from duty at Lewiston, Idaho T., and will return to his station, Fort Vancouver, W. T. (S. O. 122, Aug. 27, D. C.)

**22ND INFANTRY**, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and A. B. C. E. F. G. H. I. Wilkesbarre, Pa.; K. Fort Brady, Mich.; D. Fort Wayne, Mich.

**Change of Station.**—The following movements of troops are ordered: Co. B (Hartley's) will proceed from Fort Porter, N. Y., to Wilkesbarre, Penn., for duty at that point. A commissioned officer to command, the medical officer, Hospital Steward, and a suitable guard, will be left at Fort Porter. On the arrival of Co. B, Co. K (Hooton's) will proceed, via Detroit, to Fort Brady, Mich., and take post. This company will take with it from Wilkesbarre all the men of Co. D, now at that point, and leave them at Fort Wayne, Mich., as it passes through Detroit. On the arrival of Co. K at Fort Brady, the C. O. of that post will send all the men of Co. D, now there, to Fort Mackinac. On their arrival at Fort Mackinac, the C. O. will send the men of Co. C, now at his post, to Fort Wayne, Mich., where they will remain until further orders. On the arrival of the men of Co. C at Fort Wayne, Co. D will proceed to, and take post at, Fort Mackinac, Mich. (S. O. 230, Sept. 22, M. D. A.)

**Detached Service.**—1st Lieut. G. S. L. Ward, A. D. C., will proceed to Albany, N. Y., and thence to Columbus, Ohio, and make an inspection of the penitentiaries at these places used as military prisons (S. O. 218, Sept. 20, M. D. A.)

**23RD INFANTRY**, Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and A. C. D. E. F. G. I. K. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; H. Fort Gibson, I. T.; B. Fort Dodge, Kas.

**Inspection Duty.**—Col. J. C. Davis is ordered to inspect public property for condemnation at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 169, Sept. 19, D. M.)

**24TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A. D. Fort Clark, Tex.; E. H. Fort Brown, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; B. P. Fort Duncan, Tex.

**Detached Service.**—1st Lieut. H. F. Leggett, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Brown, Tex., Sept. 27 (S. O. 164, Sept. 17, D. T.)

**25TH INFANTRY**, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and A. H. I. Fort Davis, Tex.; C. D. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. E. K. Ft. Clark, Tex.; G. Ft. Concho, Tex.

**Officers Registered.**—At Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic, Sept. 25: 2d Lieut. F. Madden, U. S. A.; Col. I. Vogdes, 1st Art.; Major C. L. Best, 1st Art.; Major P. C. Haines, Corps of Engrs.; Major J. A. Patter, Q. M., U. S. A.; Major J. M. Robertson, 3d Art.; Lieut.-Col. A. Baird, Asst. Insp.-Gen.; Capt. A. B. Taylor, 5th Cav.; Capt. F. E. Taylor, 1st Art.; Col. T. F. Rodenbough, U. S. A.

**Indians.**—For the convenience of designation and future reference, the entire campaign, beginning June 15, 1877, in the Dept. of the Columbia, will be designated—"The expedition against hostile Nez Percé Indians" (G. F. O. 5, D. C.)

**Generals** Innis N. Palmer and Stewart Van Vliet have returned to Washington from the summer exodus. Col. Edw. McK. Hudson, Major Wm. I. Groves, and Lieuts. Wright P. Edgerton and Alex. B. Dyer are among the hotel arrivals at the Capital.

## INDIAN AFFAIRS.

### THE NEZ PERCÉ WAR.

The following official despatches relating to Indian hostilities have passed during the present week:

WASHINGTON, September 24.

The following telegram from Capt. Benham, commanding at Fort Ellis, Montana, dated Sept. 18, has been received at the War Department from General Sheridan:

"Howard's cavalry, under Sanford Otis, battery and company scouts under Fletcher, joined Sturgis on the 14th." The last report of Sturgis from the Mussel Shell Valley, dated Sept. 15, is in substance as follows:

"We kept close on the heels of the enemy yesterday, making thirty-eight miles, killing five Indians and wounding many more. So far, have compelled them to drop over 600 head of horses." He reports his own horses much jaded, but says: "I am going ahead this morning, and propose to push them until they drop their whole herd or we drop, and I think they will abandon nearly their last horse."

To-day Howard, with infantry and artillery was north of the Yellowstone below Clark's Fork. The 16th Infantry is moving to Mussel Shell via Baker's battlefield. He thinks the remnants of the Nez Percés will be absorbed by hostile Sioux. The Crows are fighting the Nez Percés, and have brought into the agency several hundred head of horses.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut.-General.

FORT ELLIS, MON., September 22.

To General P. H. Sheridan, Chicago, Ill.:

Colonel Sturgis writes under date of Mussel Hill, September 16, that in the fight of the 13th and the pursuit of the 14th and 15th twenty dead warriors were found. He believes more were killed and estimates their loss in wounded at sixty. His own loss was French, Nicholson and Gresham wounded slightly, four soldiers killed and twelve wounded. Several scouts were killed and wounded. Nine hundred horses had been dropped by the hostiles up to the 16th. He had dropped many of his own horses. The command had been living four days on mule meat. The Crows are returning to the agency, and say Colonel Sturgis sent them in, telling them not to fight the Nez Percés any more, because the soldiers were not to fight them any longer. The Crows say Colonel Sturgis and the Nez Percés camp were only eight miles apart and it may be they have surrendered. This report needs confirmation. Nothing has been heard of Howard since my last.

BENHAM, commanding.

General Gibbon telegraphs that Major Walsh was at Fort Benton a few days ago and reported that Sitting Bull was still north of the line in British Columbia.

### WITH MERRITT'S COMMAND.

From Owl Creek Mountains, September 12, 1877, a correspondent writes us as follows: Merritt's command reached the foot of the range last evening and camped for the night on the old Shoshonee trail. Here we found tolerable grass and deliciously cold, clear water, bubbling up from numerous springs. Reveille rang out among the rocks as the first grey tints of dawn spread over the mountains, and by 7 o'clock the whole command were at work on a stupendous task. We had no pack mules and were obliged to lug our supplies along in wagons—all well enough on good roads, but a lively job here. Following a rude pony trail we wound along a ravine, half the command leading their horses; the others, officers and men, working like beavers among the rocks, scattering the stones and boulders right and left to make a road for the wagons. Suddenly right in our front the trail went skyward. Imagine a path up in the air from Wall and Nassau streets to the top of Trinity Church spire, prolong it indefinitely star-wards and you have it.

Our Shoshonee Allies under old Owatoh came jogging along on their ponies, and we gave way right and left to let them pass. Who ever heard of an Indian dismounting to help his charger up a hill? Every blessed Shoshonee stuck to his saddle like wax—hung on to his pony's mane and jogged ahead. Then we "lay aloft," as the sailors would say, swarmed up the mountain on foot and spread ourselves a mile up the trail to help the mules. At 7:15 the first wagon started, so did the rain, and for five mortal hours the air was blue with profanity. No mule can travel up hill without it. Up they scrambled, fourteen, sixteen, eighteen to a wagon, and having got to the top at last, the miserable sinners went back for another load. It was a day's march to try the hill even once. Occasionally a camp kettle would shoot out of the back of a wagon and start for last night's camp, then there was a scattering to "stand from under," and no use trying to stop it short of the springs.

Jones, of the Engineers, went over this line on his exploring trip to Yellowstone Park in 1873, and reported this an easy trail for wagons, from the summit down the other side. Jones had packed mules, it may be parenthetically remarked; but as it never occurred to him that any one would ever try this side with wagons he probably put that in for the benefit of prospectors coming over from the north, so that they could feel sure of going back after taking one look at this slope. Looking down from the top you almost think you could land in the ravine a mile below without touching midway.

A year ago this day the 5th Cavalry were plodding along in the rain and mud, dragging their staggering horses after them on the dreary last day's march of Crook's command from the banks of Owl Creek down to the Belle Fourche. Then we had nothing to eat but the horses we couldn't drag along. Had we struck any such hill as this I doubt if a man in the command could have climbed it; no horse could. Once up we are all right, however, and now, unless Joseph is devoured on Clark's Fork, between Sturgis and Howard, or scattered by Hart and his five companies of the 5th Cavalry coming up the Stinking Water, we are apt to run foul of him.

Gen. Merritt has with him six of his own companies (5th), and Russell's of the 3d Cavalry, and fifty Shoshonee scouts are scattered over our front, keeping a sharp eye on all possible trails by which the Nez Percés can come this way. The whole command prays that Joseph may not slip back before we get up to the Stinking Water. I tried to finish this on the mountain while the wagons were coming up, but it rained pitilessly, and it was impossible. This goes back to Camp Brown by Shoshonee pony express.

G. S. B.

### GEN. SHERMAN AND GEN. HOWARD.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Evening Journal*, of Sept. 13, writes as follows about Gens. Howard and Sherman:

The following appeared in the Washington specials of this morning's *Tribune*:

The gossip about the War Department is that Gen. Howard's short and somewhat impudent despatch to Gen. Sherman was occasioned by a despatch from Gen. Sherman to Gen. Howard in which the former directed Howard to push the Indians to the wall, and clean them out; but if he couldn't do it to turn his command over to some younger officer. It is said that Howard has given some dissatisfaction to his superiors by leaving his Department several times during the campaign to seek a place of safety. So long as Howard remains within his Department limits, it is not in the power of Gen. Sherman to remove him, as he is appointed to his command by the President; but if he gets outside of his limits, Sherman could appoint some other officer to his place. Gen. Howard has given some dissatisfaction here because he has found it necessary to appear in print so often during his campaign.

The above "gossip about the War Department" was inspired by a well-known and malignant enemy of Gen. Howard, of long standing. Its object is first to poison with falsehood the sources of public intelligence, and secondly to show dissension between life-long friends and fellow soldiers, Gens. Sherman and Howard. Its falsity appears in this: (1.) Gen. Howard sent no "impudent" despatch to his commanding officer, whom he loves as a brother and honors as a soldier. (2.) Gen. Sherman never sent the despatch mentioned to Gen. Howard unless possibly moved to sudden anger by false representations. Howard is 47, and, though wounded three times in the Civil War, is as vigorous and energetic as ever. He never was otherwise. (3.) Howard has passed beyond the bounds of his military Department only in the exigencies of the pursuit of Chief Joseph—never for personal safety as is implied. (4.) Howard has never "appeared in print"—as justifiable as that may be when perpetually attacked in print—except that his protest against misrepresentations of this campaign was published from Montana. Of course his friends have written in his defence; he himself but once. The insinuation that Gen. Sherman may seize some favorable moment when Howard steps across the line to supersede him, is worthy of its source, and not calculated to commend the author to Gen. Sherman. That author would long since have been prosecuted at law for libel, except for his extreme and wily cunning, learned by long experience. If the malicious despatch of this morning wounds the feelings of the friends of Gen. Howard, the author will doubtless be as happy as a Nez Percés warrior in ambush would be to see the dying leap of the one-armed soldier whom he had shot. I need not characterize that feeling, nor the newspaper that will publish such a despatch. A CONSTANT READER.

### TREACHEROUS RED-SKINS.

A SPECIAL telegram to the Minneapolis *Pioneer Press*, September 13, says: The effect of the capture and death of Crazy Horse upon the Indians at Spotted Tail Agency was more intense and exciting, even than here, on account of the number of northern Indians who are encamped there, most of them being at an agency for the first time. Until the Crazy Horse troubles began the northern warriors were outwardly peaceable, if their hearts were not good, and everything was quiet and harmonious; but, to use the words of an Indian chief, "a great fire broke out, and a big wind blew from Red Cloud Agency, bringing with it a great deal of dust." By dust they meant trouble, probably war; but, thanks to the gallant action of the Indian soldiers, the fire was quenched and the wind gradually died away. After the departure of Crazy Horse from Spotted Tail the excitement, which had prevailed since his arrival, subsided, but when the news of his death at the hands of the whites reached the northern Indians this excitement was revived and augmented to a much greater extent. Several attempts were made by friends and relatives of Crazy Horse upon the lives of white men there, but the one most prominent was that made upon the life of Maj. Burke, commanding Camp Sheridan. While the major was engaged in conversation with some of his friends, the party being entirely unarmed, an Indian, a brother-in-law of Crazy Horse, fully armed, walked into the house and avowed his intention of taking the major's life, and had it not been for the perfect coolness of the latter, serious consequences would have been the result. The body of Crazy Horse now lies on an elevation in plain view of Camp Sheridan, no particular excitement attended his funeral.

The Indians, writes a correspondent to the *JOURNAL* from Camp Robinson Sept. 17, start to-morrow for Washington. There seems to be some doubts about the removal of the Indians. They say they won't move, that they will fight first, and they are more of this opinion, since the death of Crazy Horse, than before. To move them against their will, will require as many troops as there are Indians. They will scatter all over the country, and go North on the war path. To move them peaceably, when they go willingly, no troops would be needed. Simply put their rations at a certain place, and let them come to them. It does seem hard to oblige the Indians to go to the Missouri River, a country they have always hated, and which is to them very unhealthy. General Crook advocates their going into the Powder River country, and, by means of the Yellowstone, they could be easily supplied, and kept in check, by the posts now in that country. Certainly, if they conform to our demands as they do now, some privilege should be extended them in selecting at least a healthy location.

### OUTBREAK IN NEW MEXICO.

The Indians of Southern Arizona are raiding on the border settlements in New Mexico, which have for the past years enjoyed immunity from such dangers. A despatch from Silver City reports 19 known to have been killed, up to Sept. 17, and two trains captured. A local paper reports that "the citizens of Grant county, N. M., have raised a scouting party and armed



them, and are co-operating heartily with the military under Major Wade. Gen. Hatch has ordered out two companies besides the garrison at Fort Bayard; one from Fort Selden, and another which has been doing scouting duty in the neighborhood of Ojo Caliente. Gen. Hatch is doing all that the limited number of troops at his command will warrant. Application has been made to the Governor for arms and ammunition, so that the citizens may protect themselves." Subject to this unwonted experience the paper referred to, the *Santa Fé New Mexican*, comes naturally to the conclusion that "of the short sighted policy of the last Congress in cutting down the Army and refusing appropriations for its support, criticism cannot well be too severe." The following official despatch has been received at Santa Fé:

FORT BAYARD, N. M., Sept. 14.

To A. A. G., Santa Fé:

The Indian troubles seem to be on the increase. The country seems filled with raiding parties. All stock about the Barro mountains has been taken, one train captured and ten or twelve persons killed. The first Indians who were on the Gila river and in the Barro mountains went south. Hugo and citizens are on the trail. Yesterday another band went there. Wright is now there with scouts and I hope to hear from him to-day. All stock on the Arizona road has been stolen as far as Ralston. Have not heard from beyond. From the best information I can obtain a large number of Indians are in the mountains north of here. Beyer's command is at Hot Springs. I stopped in there expecting a raid on the Mimbre by the Indians north. My first intention was to go south with all the cavalry from here, but did not feel it would be right to leave the settlements unprotected. At least one hundred men should go south and that would take all the available men in the companies here. The trouble is there are not half enough troops here to properly handle this outbreak. If I send the troops into the mountains north the Indians can go out either down the Gila or Mimbres and there will be nothing to intercept them. I think the Indians intend to go to Mexico, but they may remain for sometime in the mountains north of us, which is their old home. Whichever they do they will give a great deal of trouble, and I fear a long campaign will be required to subdue them. Cannot get any word from the Arizona troops and have no idea where they are. I know you are short of troops everywhere, but if any can be spared I believe they should be sent here at once. The C. O. a. Camp Bowie just telegraphed that instead of half, all of the Warm Spring Indians have left San Carlos. Pioneers, with 19 bucks and 25 women and children left before the Warm Springs. The latter were well mounted. I will try to do everything possible, but feel that I am hardly able to do anything with the few men under my command. Can you get any positive information from Arizona as to the number of Indians who have left their reservation.

WADE, Major Comd'g.

**THE CUSTER OBSEQUIES.**—In a short time the Army will be called upon to pay its last tribute of respect to the memory of the late General Custer. The events that made his death so memorable are fresh in the minds of most of our readers, and lend interest to the coming obsequies, which are to take place at West Point, Wednesday, October 10th. Preserved by the reverend care of sympathizing comrades from the desecrations of savage enemies and wild animals, the remains of Gen. Custer have been removed from the field of battle where they were first interred, and brought, in obedience to his expressed wish, to the scenes amid which his youth was passed, and where he learned the art which was to make him so famous in after years. The removal of the remains was accomplished during the month of July last, in the midst of the excitement attending the labor riots, and it was judged best by Gen. Schofield, in obedience to the expressed wish of Mrs. Custer, to defer the official funeral rites until such time as the pressure of duties on the Army officers of the Military Division of the Atlantic should be less onerous, so as to permit of a fuller attendance.

**JEFFERSONVILLE DEPOT.**—The Louisville, Ky., and Jeffersonville, Ind., papers give an account of the recent visit of the President of the United States to the Jeffersonville Depot of the Quartermaster's Department. The President was accompanied by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster-General, with Mrs. President Hayes and ladies, and a large number of other distinguished persons. It was, as we are informed, "an indescribably grand occasion, by many believed to have been the feature of the Presidential visit to the cities around the falls." The Government buildings were ornamented in a beautiful manner, and every thing in them was found ship-shape and as neat as a new pin, and Gen. Ekin was justly complimented upon their condition by the President. The young ladies of the Presidential party were greatly delighted at the Government depot and its surroundings, and they especially admired the beautiful court, with its walks, drives, scrubbery, flowers, grand lawns, and delightful reservoirs or basins. They declared the visit to the depot was one of the best features of the trip, and were charmed with the elegance, neatness and evidences of refinement to be seen on every hand about the depot and grounds. The following letter was placed in the hands of the Secretary of War by Gen. J. A. Ekin, D. Q. M. G., U. S. A., on the arrival of the Presidential party:

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 14, 1877.

To His Excellency, the President of the United States, Jeffersonville, Ind.:

Sir: I beg to thank you and the Secretary of War for having determined to visit the Jeffersonville Depot of the Quartermaster's Department. Permit me to invite your attention to the simplicity and convenience of the arrangement. The vast available space for storage—2,700,000 cubic feet under roof, 11½ acres uncovered. The safety against pilfering, every opening into the store-rooms, as well as the two gates into the court-yard, being visible to the watchman on the tower. The security against fire, which cannot spread from one store-room to those adjacent. The ample water supply and steam force-pumps—the ease and economy with which the building, though not now a fortified structure, can be put into a state of defence so as to be held by a small garrison against any attack of rioters without artillery, and finally in the economy with which the whole has been constructed with a single appropriation of \$150,000. You will find it, I think, a model military depot. This will be handed to you by the Deputy Quartermaster General for several years past; in charge of the depot, Lieut.-Col. J. A. Ekin, whose fidelity and zeal are worthy of your approbation. I remain, with the highest respect, your obedient servant.

M. C. MEIGS,  
Quartermaster Gen., Bvt. Major-Gen., U. S. A.

#### PRESIDENT HAYES' OPINION.

PRESIDENT HAYES has been making a visit to Atlanta, Georgia, where he received a most enthusiastic welcome, and made a speech to the immense crowd who gathered to hear him, in the course of which he said: "I suppose that here, as everywhere else, I am in the presence of men of both great political parties; I am speaking also in the presence of citizens of both races. I am quite sure there are before me very many of the brave men who fought in the Confederate army—(applause)—some, doubtless, of the men who fought in the Union Army—(applause)—and here we are, Republicans, Democrats, colored people, white people, Confederate soldiers and Union soldiers, all of one mind and one heart to-day. (Immense cheering.) And why should we not be? What is there to separate us longer? Without any fault of yours, or any fault of mine, or of any one of this great audience, slavery existed in this country. It was in the Constitution of the country. The colored man was here, not by his own voluntary action. It was the misfortune of his fathers that he was here. I think it is safe to say that it was by the crime of our fathers that he was here. He was here, however, and we of the two sections differed about what should be done with him. As Mr. Lincoln told us, in the war there were prayers on both sides for him; both sides found in the Bible confirmation of their opinions, and both sides finally undertook to settle the question by that last final means of arbitration—force of arms. You here mainly joined the Confederate side and fought bravely, risking your lives heroically in behalf of your convictions.

"And can any true man anywhere fail to respect the man who risks his life for his convictions? (Prolonged cheers.) And as I accord that respect to you and believe you to be equally liberal and generous and just, I feel that, as I stand before you as one who fought in the Union Army for his convictions I am entitled to your respect—(cheers)—now that the conflict is over. My friend, Governor Hampton, repeated to you last night the way in which I have been in the habit of putting it since I came to the South. There was a larger proportion of trained soldiers in your army at first than in ours. In a much larger proportion you were good marksmen and good horsemen, and that is two-thirds of a good soldier. (Laughter.) But gradually we learned to ride, too—(laughter)—and, as some of you know, gradually learned to shoot. (Renewed laughter.)

"I happen to know how well you could shoot. (Cheers.) Well, having learned how to ride and shoot, it was a case of fighting between Greek and Greek. 'When Greek meets Greek,' you know what the conflict is. (Cheers.) And more than that, you know exactly how it will terminate. That party in that fight will always conquer that has the most Greeks. (Laughter and cheers.) So, with no discredit to you and no special credit to us, the war turned out as it did. (Cheers.) Now, shall we quit fighting? (Cries of 'Yes, yes.') I have been in the habit of telling an anecdote about General Scott and a statesman at Washington, in which the statesman said that as soon as the war was over and the combatants had laid down their arms we would have complete peace. 'No,' said General Scott, 'it will take several years, in which all the power of the General Government will be employed in keeping the peace between the belligerent non-combatants.' (Laughter.) Now, I think we have gotten through with that—(cheers)—and, having peace between soldiers and non-combatants, that is an end of the war. Is there any reason, then, why we should not be at peace for evermore? We are embarked upon the same voyage, upon the same ship, under the same old flag; good fortune or ill-fortune affects you and your children as well as my people and my children. (Cheers.)

"Every interest you possess is to be promoted by peace. Here is this great city of Atlanta, gathering to itself from all parts of the country its wealth and business by its railroads, and I say to you that every description of industry and legitimate business needs peace. That is what capital wants. Discord, discontent and dissatisfaction are enemies of enterprise. Then all our interests are for peace. Are we not agreed about that? What do we want for the future? I believe it is the duty of the General Government to regard equally and alike the interests and rights of all sections of this country. (Cheers.) I am glad you agree with me about that. I believe further that it is the duty of the Government to regard alike and equally the rights and interests of all classes of citizens. (Cheers.) That covers the whole matter; that wipes out in the future, in our politics, the section line forever." (Cheers.)

MORE than twenty years have elapsed, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, since the close of the Crimean war, and for nearly a quarter of a century the Administrative Services of the army, which were held to have failed in the siege of Sebastopol, have been in a chronic state of reform and reorganization. Such changes constantly recurring shake the confidence of the combatant ranks in the auxiliary departments, and to a less degree of the departments in themselves. In no other army are reforms so constant as in ours, where all is changeable save change itself. The same paper denies the truth of the reports of the breakdown of the machinery by the *Shannon*. Nothing occurred beyond the usual incidents of a full power trial, and the ship is in an efficient state in her engine room. On her full-speed trial of August 22, using coal from her bunkers instead of hand-picked coal, with her own engine-room staff, she realized 3,950-horse-power, being forty more than obtained by the constructors of the engines. By an error in calculation she is found, however, to be twenty-three inches deeper in the water than was intended, and the increased submersion throws more work upon her engines, and leads to loss of speed.

#### THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President and Com'dr-in-Chief  
RICHARD W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

##### BUREAUS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

YARDS AND DOCKS—Rear-Admiral Jno. C. Howell.  
NAVIGATION—Commodore Daniel Ammen.  
EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore R. W. Shufeldt.  
ORDNANCE—Captain Wm. N. Jeffers.  
MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Surgeon-General Wm. Grier.  
PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—P. M. G. Jas. H. Watmough.  
STEAM ENGINEERING—Eng.-in-Chief Wm. H. Shock.  
CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Constructor John W. Easby.

##### FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.

EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral Jno. L. Worden.  
ASIATIC STATION—Rear-Admiral Wm. Reynolds.  
NORTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Alex. Murray.  
SOUTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Preble.  
SOUTH ATLANTIC—Commodore Edw. T. Nichols.  
NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral S. D. Trenchard.

##### FLAG OFFICERS ON SHORE DUTY.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, Supt.  
NAVY ACADEMY, PHILADELPHIA—Rear-Admiral J. E. M. Mullan.

NAVAL ACADEMY—Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers.

##### COMMANDANTS NAVY YARDS.

Commodore E. R. Colburn, Navy-yard, Mare Island.  
Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, " Boston, Mass.  
Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, " New York.  
Commodore John C. Feibiger, " Washington, D. C.  
Commodore J. Blakely Creighton, " Norfolk, Va.  
Captain Clark H. Wells, " League Island, Penn.  
Commodore John Guesé, " Portsmouth, N. H.  
Captain George E. Belknap, " Pensacola, Fla.  
Commodore D. McNeill Fairfax, " New London.

##### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Alliance* was at Smyrna, Sept. 3.

THE *Frolic* was at Rio de Janeiro Aug. 20.

THE *Marion* was at Constantinople, Sept. 3.

THE *Adams* arrived at Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 17.

THE *Richmond* was put out of commission at Boston Sept. 15.

THE *Guard* was put in commission at New York Sept. 15.

THE *Tallapoosa* and *Saugus* left Norfolk, Sept. 26, for Washington.

THE *Monongahela*, Captain Wm. E. Fitzhugh, commanding, left New York on Sept. 22 for the Asiatic station, via the Suez Canal.

REAR-ADMIRAL WM. REYNOLDS arrived in Washington on the 24th Sept., from Japan, via San Francisco and New York.

THE *Ranger*, Commander H. DeHaven Manley, commanding, arrived at Singapore, strait of Malacca, on the 7th of August last, en route to Hong Kong, China. All well on board.

THE Court-martial by which Paymaster Geo. R. Martin was tried at Norfolk found him guilty of the charges preferred, and sentenced him to be dismissed the Navy. The President having approved the same, he was, on Sept. 26, so dismissed.

MEDICAL INSPECTORS Thomas J. Turner and A. L. Gihon were appointed on temporary duty as delegates, on the part of the Medical Corps of the Navy, to attend the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, which met at Chicago on the 25th Sept.

THE following naval officers are reported among the arrivals in Washington: Captain David B. Harmony, Commander Jas. O'Kane, Lieut.-Comdr. Henry C. Nields, Pay Inspector Edw. May, Paymaster Dominick B. Batone, P. A. Surgeon Alex. F. Magruder, Lieut. D. Pratt Mannix, Marine Corps.

COMMODORE D. MCN. FAIRFAX was appointed president and Captains T. S. Fillebrown and Comdr. E. E. Potter and B. B. Taylor, members of the board which met at Newport, R. I., on the 27th Sept., for the purpose of witnessing the examination of the class of officers under instruction in the use and manufacture of torpedoes.

THE General Court-martial having found Lieut. Arthur H. Fletcher guilty in part of the charges preferred against him, sentenced him to be suspended for two years, to forfeit six hundred dollars per annum of his leave pay during that time, and to retain his present number on the Navy Register during his suspension. The sentence having been approved was carried into execution from Sept. 24, 1877.

THE *Lackawanna* arrived in Neah harbor, Washington Territory, Sept. 4, nine days from San Francisco. She encountered strong N. W. winds and a southerly current on the California coast, but by standing 200 miles off shore struck a belt of calms or light airs, and made the passage under steam in one boiler. Captain McCann reports that there is at present no apprehension of forays or other acts of violence on the part of the Indians in that vicinity. Several hundred friendly Indians from Vancouver Island were on a visit to those at the agency, and there was no indication of discontent towards the Government or its agents.

At the Navy-yard at Norfolk the *Enterprise* is quietly secured alongside of the wharf, and when the docking of the *Powhatan* is completed she will take her place. It is said that she needs extensive caulking and other repairs. The tug *Pinta*, tender to the flagship *Powhatan*, returned on Saturday from an exploring trip up the James River. Her officers received a number of courtesies from the good people of Richmond, she being the first naval vessel which has visited their city since the war. She is commanded by Ensign John C. Fremont, Jr., who fulfils



his trust most creditably. The *Hartford* is almost ready for sea, and when completed will leave for the South Atlantic station, as flagship.

The *Powhatan* is in the dry dock at the Norfolk yard, and is receiving a thorough overhauling. Besides the refitting of her spars and rigging, she has been replanked where necessary and caulked from her keel up, and has been entirely recoppered. The work has been done in a thorough, expeditious manner, and when the old *Powhatan* leaves the yard (which event is expected about October 10), she will be equal to the best wooden vessel of our Navy afloat. She has been returned to her former legitimate duty as a flagship, and bearing the broad pendant of Rear-Admiral Trenchard she is expected to make the usual North Atlantic cruise, and may be relied upon as an efficient vessel, well intended for her present duty.

The following letter has been received by Commodore Daniel Ammen, Chief of Bureau of Navigation from T. S. and J. D. Nagus, chronometer manufacturers in New York:

SEPTEMBER 21, 1877.  
SIR: Referring to your letter of February 26, we have the honor to inform you that we have repaired and put in good order the Chronometer Negus 1366, recovered from the Arctic regions by the English Arctic Expedition. We found it in an excellent state of preservation, considering its exposure through four Arctic winters with thermometer recording as low as 104 degrees below freezing, as reported by Captain Nares. We received it from Washington on April 4, and immediately put it under a rate, and up to June 4 its rate was two-tenths of a second per day losing, and running quite steady, which is but a slight variation from the rate it had in June, 1871, when we rated it for the expedition. We found a rate in the top of the case, dated Royal College, Portsmouth, England, Dec. 3, 1876—losing one-tenth of a second per day.

THE *Richmond Dispatch* of Sept. 20, says: The *Pinta* arrived in this city yesterday, bearing the commission appointed to locate a freshwater anchorage for ironclads. They have carefully examined the river, and so far report favorably of two places as suitable for the anchorage, one of which is just below City Point. Several of the officers, well known to many of our citizens who visited Old Point during the past season, were in the city last evening. We were pleased to meet at the German given at Levy's Hall, which, by the way, was a most enjoyable affair, Captain J. C. Fremont, Midshipman L. K. Reynolds and Midshipman R. T. Mulligan; but our pleasure, we are reluctantly convinced, was not nearly equal to that of some of the fair ones present at the dance. They are jolly tars, and we were made happy to shake them by the hand of good fellowship. The *Norfolk Virginian* says that the anchorage referred to is between Sandy Point and Dancing Point, about twenty miles below City Point, and about forty-two miles from Newport News. It adds that "this site affords a sheet of fresh deep water, about two miles wide and free from any possible obstruction from ice or debris floating in the channel way of the river."

REAR-ADMIRAL WM. REYNOLDS has communicated to the Navy Department the report of Lieutenant-Commander Albert A. Barker, commanding the *Alert*, of the cruise of that vessel to Dampier Straits, in search of supposed shipwrecked persons. The *Alert* left Yokohama on this service on the 13th of May last for Dampier Straits, lat. 0 deg. 34 min. south, long. 139 deg. 23 min. east, under instructions from Rear-Admiral Reynolds, in consequence of information having been received from the captain of the American barque *Agate*, that there were some sixteen white men and one white woman, as well as he could understand from the natives, on one of the islands to the northward of the Straits. Lieutenant-Commander Barker reports that after careful search and mature deliberation, it is his opinion and that of every officer on board the *Alert*, that within the last eight months there has been no shipwrecked or lost white persons on any of the islands in that vicinity, and that the natives were not endeavoring to convey any such information to the captain of the *Agate*, but were referring to something of an entirely different nature, for at Geby, an island about sixty miles to the northward of the position indicated by the captain, the chief or head captain of the island handed him (Lieutenant-Commander Barker) a paper which read as follows:

December 4, 1876.  
Barque *Unanima*, of St. John, New Brunswick; Wm. A. Cain, master; 116 days from Antwerp for Hong Kong. My wife died on the 24 inst., and I buried her this morning on Fow Island.  
WM. A. CAIN, of Yarmouth, N. Scotia.

This "Captain Geby," as he was called by the natives, spoke broken English, and from him and others we learned that the crew of the vessel amounted to sixteen or nineteen men. This sad event occurred just two months before the *Agate* was boarded. The burial of a white woman would naturally impress the natives and afford them something to talk about for months when in communication with white men. At this island we learned that there was constant communication between the natives of the islands in the neighborhood; that they were friendly to all Europeans who visit them in the ordinary way, and that in cases of shipwreck the distressed persons were conveyed from island to island until they reached Ternate, from which port a passage may be taken to Batavia and other ports in the regular line of steamers touching there. "Signs and broken English" easily lead to wrong conclusions. This was fully shown in our intercourse with some of the natives. Captain Brown might well have supposed the chief was trying to tell him of people in distress on some of the islands to the

northward. Fow Island is small, and is situated within a quarter of a mile of Geby. The *Alert* cruised through the Bonin, Philippines, Caroline, Moluccas and Sulu Archipelago, covering a period from May 12 to July 23, 1877. She steamed and sailed 6,500 miles, and had a most interesting and pleasant cruise. Very valuable hydrographic information was obtained, and surveys and charts made.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE ORDERED.

SEPTEMBER 20.—Cadet Midshipmen Henry M. Dombagh and Philip V. Lansdale to the Plymouth at New York.

Cadet Midshipmen Frank M. Bostwick, Selim E. Woodworth, Arthur W. Dodd, Albert W. Grant, Henry H. Rogers, Harry C. Wakenshaw, and Percival J. Werlick, to the Pensacola, North Pacific Station.

Sailmaker Garrett Van Meter, to the Hartford at Norfolk, Va.

SEPTEMBER 22.—Passed Assistant Engineer Ralph Aston, to temporary duty on the board of which Chief Engineer Isherwood is president.

Gunner Charles H. Venable, to ordnance duty at the Navy-Washington, on the 1st October.

Gunner Eugene Mack, to the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 1st October.

SEPTEMBER 24.—Captain Stephen B. Luce, to report to the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting for temporary duty in connection with the inspection of training vessels.

Lieutenant John P. Merrell, to duty in charge of the Experimental Battery near Annapolis, Md., on the 1st October.

Lieutenant Henry W. Lyon, to report to the Chief of Bureau of Ordnance on 1st October for special ordnance duty.

Lieutenant James Franklin and Master Wm. Kilburn, to the receiving ship Wyoming at Washington, D. C., on the 3d Oct.

SEPTEMBER 25.—Lieutenant Samuel W. Verry, to the Naval Academy on the 1st October.

Medical Inspector Benjamin F. Gibbs, as member of the Retiring Board on the 1st October, and also to duty on the Examining Board to examine officers for promotion.

Passed Assistant Surgeon M. H. Simons, to the receiving ship Colorado at New York.

SEPTEMBER 26.—Lieutenant Joseph G. Eaton, to the receiving ship Wabash at Boston.

Master Samuel Seabury, to the receiving ship Colorado at New York.

## DETACHED.

SEPTEMBER 21.—Master Wm. C. Babcock, from duty at the Naval Signal Office, Washington, on the 30th September, and ordered to duty on the European Station per American steamship Sicily from Philadelphia.

SEPTEMBER 20.—Lieutenant-Commanders E. T. Woodward, George W. Wood and Yates Stirling; Lieutenants R. M. Berry, Thomas H. Stevens, John J. Hunker, Gottfried Blocklinger and James Franklin, Master William Kilburn and Frank Ellery, Ensigns Wm. Winder, B. A. Pike and F. W. Danner, from duty at the Torpedo Station on the 30th September, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant J. R. Selfridge, from duty at the Torpedo Station on the 30th September, and ordered to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 1st November.

Lieutenant Joseph N. Houghill, from the Coast Survey, and ordered to the Swatara at New York.

Lieutenant Willie Swift, from duty at the Torpedo Station on the 30th September, and ordered to the Plymouth on the 3d October.

Lieutenant J. G. Eaton has reported his return home, having been detached from the Marion, European Station, on the 1st August last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant James M. Forsyth, from duty at the Torpedo Station on the 30th September, and ordered to duty in the Navigation Department at the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

Lieutenant Charles H. Judd, from the Plymouth on the 3d October, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant U. Sebree, from duty at the Torpedo Station on the 30th September, and granted leave for four months from that date.

Lieutenant George M. Totten, from the Swatara, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant F. P. Gilmore, from duty at the Torpedo Station on the 30th September, and on leave as granted him on the 12th September.

Midshipmen T. G. Winch, D. W. Coffman, W. I. Chambers, C. A. Gove, Waldemar D. Rose, and W. Draunersreuther, from the Pensacola, North Pacific Station, and ordered to the Portsmouth.

Midshipmen Stevenson B. Mallory and T. M. Potts, from the Plymouth, and ordered to the Powhatan.

SEPTEMBER 22.—Lieutenant A. J. Iverson, from the training ship Minnesota and granted leave of absence for six months.

Passed Assistant Paymaster J. T. Addicks, from the training ship Saratoga on the 1st of October and ordered to settle accounts.

Assistant Paymaster John N. Speel, from duty in the Bureau of Provision and Clothing, and order to the training ship Saratoga on the 1st October.

Gunner Andrew Harman, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 1st October, but to continue on duty in charge of the Naval Magazine at that place.

SEPTEMBER 24.—Commander Chas. S. Norton, from duty at the Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., on the 30th September and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Wm. M. Folger, from the Marion, European Station, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Lieutenant George A. Converse, from torpedo duty on the 10th October, and ordered to the Marion, European Station, per steamship Illinois, which leaves Philadelphia on the 18th Oct.

Lieutenant Washburn Maynard, from the command of the Coast Survey steamer Fathomer, and ordered to duty at the Torpedo Station on the 10th October.

Surgeon Stephen D. Kneger, from duty at the Naval Hospital at the Naval Academy, and placed on waiting orders.

SEPTEMBER 25.—Lieutenant Wm. H. Reeder, from the Hartford, and ordered to the Powhatan.

Lieutenant C. H. Arnold, from the Powhatan, and ordered to the Hartford.

Assistant Surgeon C. G. Herndon, from the receiving ship Colorado at New York on reporting of relief, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant F. W. Nichols, from the Colorado, and ordered to the Enterprise at Norfolk.

Lieutenant Theodore T. Wood, from the Enterprise, and ordered to the Hartford at Norfolk.

## ORDERS MODIFIED.

The orders of Master Wm. C. Babcock to the European Station have been so far modified that he will take passage in the steamer Vaderland, which leaves Philadelphia on the 8th October, instead of the steamer Sicily.

## RESIGNED.

Master Marcus D. Hyde, to take effect November 25, 1877.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Lieutenant-Commander Charles O'Neill for fifteen days from September 19.

To Lieutenant John McGowan, attached to the Hydrographic Office, for one month from September 10.

To Ensign Frank E. Sawyer for two months from October 1.

To Ensign F. W. Danner for fifteen days from October 1, on the expiration of which he has been ordered to report for duty on board the Huron at New York.

To Mate C. J. Bibber, attached to the receiving ship Wabash, for fifteen days from September 26.

To Carpenter Henry Davis, attached to the receiving ship at Norfolk, Va., for the month of October.

## LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of absence granted to Passed Assistant Surgeon Franklin B. Stephenson, at present in Paris, France, has been extended until July 30, 1878.

## DROPPED.

Cadet Midshipman J. L. Porcell and Cadet Engineer H. G. Duncan having again failed, on re-examination, in the studies in which they were found deficient at the June examination, have been dropped from the service.

## REVOKED.

The orders of Sailmaker Henry T. Stocker to the Hartford, and placed on waiting orders.

The orders of Lieutenant C. H. Arnold to the Hartford, and to remain on board the Powhatan.

## LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending September 26, 1877:

Franz Dierkopf, musician, September 19, at Alexandria, Va.  
Edgar H. Williams, ordinary seaman, August 10, at the Shanghai General Hospital.

John J. Sackett, private marine, September 22, U. S. S. Osippee at New York.  
Andrew A. Swanson, seaman, September 21, Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER FRANCIS W. DICKINS, U.S.N., was married on Thursday, September 20th, to Miss Marguerite, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Bates, at Trinity Church, Newport, R. I. The bridegroom has been granted a six months' leave of absence, and the happy couple left town immediately after the ceremony for a wedding tour. Among the naval officers present in uniform at the church, were Capts. Simpson and Breese; Comds. Selfridge, Matthews, Norton and Bunce; Lieut.-Commanders Woodward, Wood, Sterling and Elmer; Lieutenants Converse, Newell, Hunker, Derby, McLean, Stevens, Strong, Sebree, Couden, Berry, Swift, Paine, Gilmore, Winder, Lyons, Perkins and Franklin; Ensigns Fieke, Danner, and Master Wm. Kilburn; also General G. K. Warren and Captain D. P. Heap, of the United States Engineer Corps; Surgeon Winslow, United States Navy; Paymaster Foster, United States Navy; Captain M. C. Marin, United States Navy. Lieutenants H. W. Lyons, H. M. Perkins and James Franklin were the groomsmen, the first named gentleman being favored with the position of "best man." The bridesmaids, who wore white silk dresses, without veil or flowers, were Miss Wood, of Washington, Miss Willard, of Chicago, and Miss Marin, of Newport. The bride wore a heavy white gros grain silk dress, with plaitings, tulle and flowers beautifully arranged. The dress was cut after the princess style train. She wore a long tulle veil, and her head was neatly dressed with a silver comb and choice buds. She wore no jewelry or orange blossoms, and looked, the *Herald* reporter informs us, "as lovely as a picture." The duties of usher were performed by Lieutenant G. P. Gilmore, United States Navy, Lieutenant W. Winder, United States Navy, and Mr. Martin Bates, Jr., a cousin of the bride, the first two being in full uniform.

WOODHULL ON YELLOW FEVER.—The *Nation* of Sept. 20 says: The appearance of yellow fever in Florida lends fresh interest to the question whether that dreadful disease is of necessarily exotic origin or whether it may find in certain parts of the United States the requisite conditions for its production. With the right solution of this question our sea-coast towns are specially concerned. The sense of security which the prevalence of the doctrine of importation has hitherto inspired, perhaps to our great cost, will be rudely disturbed for readers of the July number of the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*. The leading article is an official report to the Surgeon-General by Surgeon Alfred A. Woodhull, U. S. A., on the causes of the yellow fever epidemic at Savannah last summer. Surg. Woodhull was at the time of the outbreak stationed at Oglethorpe Barracks, and he began his investigation as soon as practicable and pursued it with all possible diligence, and arrived at perfectly authentic conclusions as to the course of the disease in the earliest known cases. Himself a believer in the importation theory, he was led by the data which he collected to conclude "(1) that there is no evidence of importation of the yellow fever poison in this epidemic; (2) that, if it was imported, no system of quarantine could have guarded against it; and (3) that the spread and virulence of the epidemic were closely connected with air and soil pollution, whether this pollution be considered as a sufficient explanation of the origin of the disease or not." While it was a very general belief in Savannah that the mischievous agent was the ballast brought in Spanish vessels from Cuba and used for a railway embankment, Surg. Woodhull shows the baselessness of this opinion, and contends that the open sewer known as the Bilbo Canal was, if not the cause, a far more probable cause than any single one that has been suggested. His account of the sanitary conditions of Savannah is of the deepest importance to the inhabitants of that beautiful but ill-regulated city, and is enough to fill even transient visitors with alarm. To go into details of its unpaved streets, defective sewerage, contaminated wells, neglect of garbage, and other filthy practices, would be out of place here; but inasmuch as this recklessness largely arises from confidence in the sandy soil on which the city is built, it may be well (for the benefit of similar foundations) to quote this passage: "Permeable soils like this allow from 60 to 90 per cent. of falling water to penetrate, and also allow effluvia from contained decomposing matter to pass through them for long distances. The cleanliness of sandy places is, therefore, often greater in appearance than in fact; and I believe these characteristics may have an appreciable effect upon the public health." The thoroughness and scientific impartiality of Surg. Woodhull's report give great weight to his conclusions, and deserves the grateful acknowledgments of a people not accustomed of late to return thanks to U. S. Army officers.



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The Peruvian government has finally instructed its Minister in England to claim satisfaction—first, for a violation of its maritime territory; and, second, for an act of intervention, on the ground that the *Huascar* was the property of the Republic. She was not, the Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs contends, an offender against the rights of nations, but exclusively an offender against the private right of Peru. Rear-Admiral de Horsey's attempt to destroy the *Huascar* by torpedoes is denounced as an aggravation of the primary cause of offence, and here the Minister makes a point against the admiral. Adverting to the latter's declared intention of capturing the ship in order to hand her over to the legal authority, the Minister observes: "He could ill accomplish such a singular offer after treacherously blowing her up."

### U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1877.

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### THE ARMY AND THE STATE.

THE Foe OF FACTION, THE FRIEND OF LIBERTY.

THE saying that "standing armies are dangerous to public liberty," has been so often repeated that it is regarded by some people as a settled axiom. Like other brilliant generalizations it appears from a distance to be faultless, and it is only after a close examination under the light of truth that it is found to be slenderly supported by facts. The saying has been often repeated of late by unscrupulous demagogues, and has been frequently and offensively applied to the detriment of the American public service. We, therefore, propose to test the general truth of the statement in the first place, its applicability to the United States as they now exist in the second. The first question that confronts us is, what is liberty, in its political sense, and wherein does it differ from license and anarchy? It is certain that the latter have been frequently confounded with liberty, and wherever they have done so, the ultimate reaction to despotism has been swift and certain. The dying apostrophe of Madame Roland on the steps of the guillotine—"Oh Liberty, how many crimes are committed in thy name!"—was uttered when license, anarchy and the despotism of faction were supreme, and heralded, but a short month later, the downfall of ROBESPIERRE, the collapse of the Reign of Terror, and the advent of the pale faced student of Brienne, who was to quell the sections with his artillery and establish the First Empire.

The theory of political economy which holds that the object of all good government is the greatest good of the greatest number proves itself to the instincts of all just minds. Under such a theory liberty is easily defined to the individual and to society, and the definition separates it at once from license and anarchy. Liberty under this theory is freedom to do any act which is not dangerous to the freewill of others, and it goes no further. Outside of civilized society such liberty does not exist. It is unknown in savage life, where might is right; and it requires for its maintenance the supremacy of law, the concrete expression of the common will of society, under which alone the rights of individuals are protected by the power of the whole nation.

The freest forms of society ever known in the world, the Athenian, Roman, Swiss, English, and American Commonwealths, at the periods of their existence, have virtually held to this opinion of the necessity of law to sustain liberty; and each and all have found it necessary to name an executive head to enforce the law. The failures of these republics where they have fallen has been due to the same causes, the gradual ascendancy obtained by powerful factions, ending in supplanting in the breast of the citizen the idea of the supremacy of the State by that of the supremacy of the faction. The instant this line is passed, confusion becomes inevitable, and no man is able to distinguish between liberty and license, between the good of the State and the good of the faction to which he attaches himself.

The principal republics of modern times that have sustained themselves are Switzerland and America, and in the case of Switzerland the stability of her institutions is owing to the fact, with which very few Americans are acquainted, that she possesses the largest standing army in Europe in proportion to her population, far exceeding the ratio of the North German Confederation. That this force goes by the name of the Federal Militia does not alter its nature, which is that of a true standing army, recruited by the most rigorous conscription, officered from a mili-

tary academy closely resembling our own West Point and always on duty wherever its services are needed. When, in 1846, a powerful faction, known as the *Sunderbund*, attempted to overthrow the liberties of the whole country by enforcing their own ideas in opposition to the will of Switzerland at large, it was this national standing Army that suppressed the secession and restored peace and liberty to the country.

Had it not been for the national Army of America, a standing Army while it lasted, our own liberties would to-day be in grave peril, the supremacy of faction in America having been pointed out by DE TOCQUEVILLE forty years ago as the principal danger of liberty. When faction tried to destroy liberty in Kansas, it was the national Army that preserved the peace, just as it was the national Army that saved the liberties of America from perishing in the fires of faction in 1861, and that has called truce between contending parties ever since.

When Athens fell under the yoke of PHILIP OF MACEDON it was because faction fires had become so hot that patriotism and the national Army had vanished. When Rome fell under the control of OCTAVIUS CÆSAR it was only after a century of faction fights, wherein MARIUS, SYLLA, POMPEY, JULIUS, CRASSUS, and ANTONY had taken their turns at courting the populace and raising corps of hired mercenaries who had no affection for the nation, and who were, many of them, not even Romans. It was the Gallic and German horse of JULIUS CÆSAR that gained more victories than his Tenth Legion, for all that they received less honor, and it was with a troop of German horse that he crossed the Rubicon to march on Rome, a caldron of seething factions that needed force only to compel peace and permit individual liberty.

The standing armies of England have not prevented the English government from following the popular will in all the changes from CHARLES I. to CROMWELL, thence to the Restoration, the dethronement of JAMES II., the accession of WILLIAM OF ORANGE and the establishment of the Hanoverian Line. In all these changes the British regular army and navy have faithfully obeyed the will of Parliament, just as our own Army and Navy have obeyed Congress. Their very constitution as national forces ensures this result. The whole education of the soldiers and sailors of a national army and navy tends to make them good citizens, for they alone of all citizens are under an oath to obey the law even unto death.

The highest human virtue that has ever been imagined or painted by philosopher or poet is the virtue of self sacrifice in obedience to law, and this virtue shines out above all others in the soldier, conferring a lofty and heroic dignity on the profession of arms. It is plain that men bred up in such traditions must alter their whole natures before they become dangerous to that public liberty which is guaranteed by the laws of society. In point of fact, there is no instance in history where a national army, trained and organized on the principles of the British and American armies of the present day, has become dangerous to the liberties of the nation they serve. When CROMWELL broke up the Rump Parliament with one company of Ironsides, when BONAPARTE dispersed the Council of Five Hundred with two companies of Grenadiers, they merely deprived tyrannical factions of authority illegally usurped already. The danger to liberty came first from the parties who continued themselves in authority without warrant of law, and the subsequent usurpations of the two soldiers, however they may condemn them as individuals, were less harmful to society than the despotism of an irresponsible faction, of all others the most merciless and destructive. After all, we come back to the end of government, the greatest good of the greatest number, that end which must dominate all factional advantages and such exparte questions. A factionist, from the very constitution of his mind, is unable to see the nation on account of his party, which is so much nearer that it hides the world from view. He sees the Army, firm and unshaken, with no will but the national law, and he sees that he cannot contend with that sober, steady force which comes of obedience to law.

National standing armies are dangerous to factions, dangerous to demagogues, dangerous to seditious agitators; to liberty they are essential. Without the strong right hand of law, faction robs the peo-



ple of their rights and makes a mock of the name of liberty, brings ROLAND to the scaffold and exalts MARAT to the Pantheon. To the liberty loving and rational portion of the American people we commend the lesson of history that the American Army may be made in future adequate to do its duty under the law.

#### THE TURKISH WAR.

THE past week has witnessed no serious movement altering the position of affairs in Bulgaria. The Russians still remain in their lines before Plevna occupying a front of some 30 miles, and affairs have settled into a condition very strongly resembling the siege of Petersburg under GRANT in 1864-5. The Roumanian army occupies the right of the Russian line and seems to be slowly acquiring the consistency which active service gives to green troops. Approaches are still pushed towards the Gravicza extremity of the Turkish line by the Roumanians, sometimes by flying sap varied with occasional assaults and sorties. The Turks have managed to push in a large convoy of provisions from Sofia, accompanied by reinforcements under HIFZI PASHA by the Orkanieh road to the right rear of OSMAN PASHA's positions, so that the siege assumes a still closer resemblance to that of Petersburg, the Russians being unable to invest the enemy's position completely.

On the Lom side of the Russian triangle MEHEMET ALI made an assault at the close of last week which ended in a repulse of his men by the army of the CZAREWITCH, and SULEIMAN PASHA has executed another futile bombardment of RADEZKY's positions in the Shipka Pass.

The fall rains have commenced, and the whole of Bulgaria and Roumelia is being rapidly converted into a morass which will render aggressive movements on either side virtually useless. The Russians are evidently preparing to go into winter quarters in their triangle, and the chances at present appear favorable for their maintaining their hold. By the occupation of Lovacz they have filled out the sides of their position into an isosceles triangle. Before that occupation OSMAN PASHA had eaten his way deep into one side of this triangle. On the other flank it seems settled that MEHEMET ALI is unable to drive back the CZAREWITCH from the line of the Lom, and RADEZKEY holds on to the Shipka Pass with a grip that SULEIMAN cannot shake. All these signs point to a winter in Bulgaria, for on no other basis can the obstinate retention by the Russians of the Shipka position be explained. It is further reported that a London firm has received orders for sheet-iron huts for 100,000 men for the Russian winter quarters.

In Western Turkey the Montenegrins have things all their own way, having taken Nicsies, cleared the Duga Pass of Turks, and being anxious to help their brethren in Bosnia. Servia is preparing to take the decisive plunge into war, and by next week her forces will be mobilized in all probability, under the influence of Russian counsels.

In Asia Minor the Russians have retired to their own frontier, only holding Ardahan of all their former conquests, and affairs seem to be at a deadlock in that vicinity, the Russians not caring to, and the Turks being unable to advance.

#### MOVING THE SIOUX.

THE Indian policy of the United States, from the days when the ancestors of the present New Englanders exterminated Pequots and Pottowattamies down to this year of grace 1877, can hardly be said to have been marked by either justice or mercy. In this the present Americans are no more to blame than their forefathers whose sins they inherit. We are not of those who make an unfair comparison between the treatment of Indians on the south and north sides respectively of the British American border, a comparison resulting to the advantage of British methods. The circumstances in the two cases are essentially different, the British Indians roaming over a territory useless to white men, and only knowing the British government as an annual benefactor. Nevertheless there are some features in the treatment of Indians in the past and present by the U. S. Government that are particularly bad, and which ought

to be changed in the interests of justice and for the national credit.

These troubles are common to the whole family from which the dominant races of England and America spring. It is not found in the German blood so much as in the Scandinavian, from which comes the colonizing instinct of the so-called "Anglo Saxon" race. The Norse races were the first colonists by sea, they first discovered America, and their colonies in later days set the first example of extermination of native races wherever they went. All the cruelties of the Spanish conquests of Mexico and Peru were not half so bad in their ultimate effects as the callous, selfish, pitiless policy of the Anglo-American races. The Spaniards enslaved the Indians but let them live, and they exist to the present day, at times increasing in numbers: the Anglo-Americans have swiftly and surely exterminated them wherever they wanted their lands. The only exception to the rule is found in the present policy of the Canadian government, founded on the old French system, and it is this system that enables Canadians to reproach us to day for our injustice and rapacity.

The latest instance of the unjust and greedy policy which has caused so many wars is found in the proposed removal of the Sioux to the Missouri River, a measure commented on with severity and justice by a correspondent from the vicinity of the recent CRAZY HORSE affair. Army officers on the spot in the midst of the Indians, and fully ready to fight them if needs be, nevertheless see the injustice of this removal. There seems to be doubt whether the Indians will go, for they say they will fight first, and are more of this opinion than ever, since the death of CRAZY HORSE. It seems, moreover, that the Indians have always hated the Missouri country, which they find very unhealthy; and since they conform to the present demands of the Government, it is only just that they should be allowed the privilege of selecting their locality, especially if they are willing to go into the Powder River country, where they can be controlled and supplied by the military posts.

THE latest application of the results of scientific discovery to military use, is found in the successful introduction by the New York Telephone Company, of the telephone during the late International Rifle Match at Creedmoor. Wherever an electric wire exists, the telephone—a small hand instrument—can be attached at very trifling expense, with the best results. During the progress of every rifle match there are sure to occur cases of doubtful shots, bullets striking on dividing lines of the target, which cannot be located exactly with the telescope from the firing point. Such shots occasion disputes, which can only be determined by communicating with the marker at the target. Where a speaking tube exists this can be done, but speaking tubes are not available at 1,000 yards. Here comes in the telephone, and becomes a speaking tube of the most perfect kind. A little tube, held in one hand, with a hole at one end and a sensitive vibratory diaphragm at the other, is attached to a telegraph wire. A similar telephone is at the other end of the wire. To communicate, one man speaks into his telephone through the orifice, and the other applies his ear to the orifice of the second telephone. The result is as perfect as in a short speaking tube, tones of voice being easily distinguishable; so that a conversation of any length can be held. By increasing the size of the telephone and its diaphragm, concerts have thus been made audible simultaneously in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. An important use of the telephone is suggested by the Creedmoor matches. At present, commanders of armies and departments communicating with each other, are compelled to depend on telegraphic employes for their messages, and much intelligence thus leaks into the public press that might be controlled by the universal introduction of the telephone. Suppose that General Sheridan, under the telephone system, should wish to make a confidential communication to General Crook, to question him on some point or to give him some orders. He would only need to sit in his office at Chicago, call his subordinate to the telephone at the headquarters in Omaha, both generals sending their clerks and orderlies out of the room, and hold a conversation which no human being could overhear without tapping the wire. In case of such a contingency, so common during the Civil War, the telephone would have furnished a ready means of detection of fraudulent despatches, such as Forrest and Morgan used to delight in sending to mystify their enemies. General Smith can converse with General Brown and recognize his voice or cross-

question the man at the other end of the wire to find who he is; and no telegraph operator, however expert, could deceive an acute officer under such circumstances. On the whole it can hardly be doubted that the telephone is destined to become a valuable instrument in warfare, especially where the plan of operations includes large movements and combinations, and it is a proud monument of American ingenuity as it stands. Its possible future is marvellous to contemplate. The telephone, it should be remembered, has passed beyond the stage of experiment as a scientific toy, and is in practical use in New York and elsewhere. It only remains to determine the length of the circuit over which it can be used.

MR. ALEXANDER LAURIE, a well known New York artist, is painting a portrait of Major-General John F. Reynolds, which is now on view at his studio, room 14 of the Y. M. C. A. building, Twenty-third street and 4th avenue, where the artist will be glad to show it to all who knew Reynolds, and who will take an interest in seeing the picture. It is, we are told, a success, both as a likeness and as a work of art. It is to be presented to West Point, on behalf of the 1st Corps, and the cost is defrayed out of the small balance of the fund raised for the Gettysburg Statue by Ward. Mr. Laurie was formerly in the Volunteer Service under Reynolds, and in him the committee having the matter in charge found an artist ready to work for love of his old commander, and to do so with small regard to compensation. The picture is a life size, three-quarters portrait, and all the accessories are capitally managed. As Reynolds was a West Point man and returned there as commandant, it is of particular interest that the gallery of its notables should be enriched by his noble features. It is hoped that the occasion of the presentation will be marked by an address suitably reciting the life-long service rendered by Reynolds in the Army, ending only with his death in the forefront at Gettysburg. Among his classmates and friends of his West Point days, as well as among the large number of the volunteer officers who served under him, there can no doubt be found some one to do justice to such a subject, and to put upon record a proper memorial of the reasons upon which Reynolds' immense popularity was so deservedly founded. He was not only a gallant soldier, who fell in defence of his country, but he was an able officer, filling every post assigned to him with distinguished ability, and while he was a strict disciplinarian and a stern soldier, he was beloved by his men, respected and admired by his associates, and looked upon by his successive commanders and by all who had to do with the ordering of affairs in Washington and elsewhere as capable of any task that might be assigned him. In all his service, he never made an enemy, and his life is one that well deserves to be constantly pointed out to the cadets at West Point, as that of a man who in every way illustrated the best results of the training he received there: devoted to his duty, unselfish, and even unambitious, yet striving to do his best, and doing it in a way that won him rank and distinction, living and dead, has made his memory very precious to his friends, to his soldiers, and to his country.

MR. T. W. RAE, late P. A. Engineer, U. S. N., takes exception to the JOURNAL's statement touching the speed of H. B. M. corvette *Volage* and class, and quotes to sustain himself the very excellent report of Chief Engineer J. W. King, where, in a table, p. 101, the speed of this vessel is given as 13 instead of 15.3 knots, as stated by this journal. But if Mr. Rae will turn to p. 153 of the minutes of evidence taken before the late Admiralty Committee on Designs, he will find ex-Chief Constructor E. J. Reed, testifying (par. 3088) that the *Volage* realized a speed of 15½ knots per hour, and on page 319 of the same volume he will find the highest authority on this subject, Sir Robt. Spencer Robinson, K. C. B., Controller of the Navy, officially reporting the speed of the *Volage* in a six hours' trial at sea, to have been 15.128 knots per hour. Francis Elgar, Esq., in his "Ships of the Royal Navy," edition of 1873, article *Volage*, states the speed to be 15.076 knots per hour. As Mr. Rae says, "the question now depends entirely upon the value of the evidence offered."

GENERAL JOHN C. FREMONT was appointed Major-General on the 15th of May, 1861, but did not take command until the 25th of the following July. He drew his pay, however, as is alleged, from the former date for full salary and allowances, the sum being about \$3,000. The Government has instituted a suit against General Fremont in the United States District Court, S. D. of N. Y., to recover the amount above named, which, it is claimed was an erroneous payment.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

## CIVIL AND MILITARY AUTHORITY.

THEIR RELATION UNDER THE 59TH ARTICLE OF WAR.  
To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In connection with the article in your issue of September 15, under the title "State v. Military Law," I send you the following, bearing on the subject of this article:

It is a principle of our law that soldiers do not cease to be citizens by enlisting in and joining the Army, and are just as amenable to civil tribunals as other persons. 1 Bishop's Crim. Law, 5th ed., sec. 46; U. S. Rev. Stats. 351, sec. 1993.

Although the common law cannot take cognizance of crimes which are distinctly of a military character, and the law military does not in any way interpose itself in regulating or adjusting the civil rights of those who fall within its cognizance, yet there are numerous acts which may be committed by persons in the Service which are alike criminal by the military and by the general law, and punishable by either or by both. (Harwood, N. C. M., p. 27.) This principle is fully illustrated in your issue cited above.

The 59th Article of War declares that "when any officer or soldier is accused of a capital crime, or of any offence against the person or property of any citizen of any of the United States, which is punishable by the laws of the land, the commanding officer and the officers of the regiment, troop, battery, company, or detachment to which the person so accused belongs, are required, except in time of war, upon application duly made by or in behalf of the party injured, to use their utmost endeavors to deliver him over to the civil magistrate."

But the arrest and imprisonment by the civil authorities of an officer in the Service, in the same manner as if he were an ordinary citizen, is unauthorized and irregular. Application should be made for the surrender of his person to the proper commanding officer, agreeably to the requirements of the above article, and the latter would then be bound to deliver him up if he appears to be duly accused of a crime or offence within the meaning of the article (Digest, J. A. Gen., p. 10).

To the men under his command, so long as they continue to discharge their duties, the superior owes a duty of protection, which is "first in point of time and highest in obligation," and he has no right to withdraw it, except as specified in the article (Harwood's N. C. M., p. 28). In the case of an unauthorized arrest, therefore, the release of the person so arrested should be demanded, and, if such demand is refused, he should be liberated by military force. So when a military officer, without any formal application for his surrender, in conformity with the above article, was forcibly arrested, held to bail, and confined in prison by the civil authorities of Mississippi, upon a charge of assault upon a citizen, and these authorities, as well as the Governor of the State, when called upon to interfere, formally refused to release him; held, that the Department commander, in compelling his release by the presence and use of a sufficient military force, was not only justified in law, but acted in the proper performance of his duty (Digest, J. A. Gen., p. 10).

It results, from the very nature of the obligation of military service, that an officer or soldier shall not, while on duty as such, be liable to arrest by warrant of a civil magistrate in the form and manner ordinarily pursued with citizens. Whether or not the jurisdiction of the State is concurrent with that of the General Government over the locality where the officer or soldier is stationed, it is in no case competent for the civil official to proceed in the first instance to seize his person and convey him away by virtue of the warrant alone. On the contrary, it is from the commanding officer of the regiment, post, etc., that the delivery of the accused is to be sought and obtained; and it is only upon application duly made to such commander that any arrest of a military person when on duty can legally be effected. The course to be pursued for the purpose of such arrest is clearly pointed out in the article cited, which, though in terms directory upon the military commander only, at the same time indicates in general language the method proper to be adopted by or in behalf of the injured party (2 Op. Att. Gen., p. 14).

It is to be observed that the obligation of the commanding officer to deliver the accused does not depend upon the production of a warrant. If the application is formally made upon statements (which, of course, should ordinarily be under oath), by which the commander is sufficiently informed of the circumstances of the alleged offence, as well as of the fact that an offence of the class specified by the article cited has actually been committed, and that the officer or soldier is formally accused thereof, the duty to surrender the party is consummated; and this duty is the same whether the warrant has or not been issued, and whether one could or not legally be issued or legally served at the station of the accused. In the opinion cited above, Mr. West says that the application must set forth the name of the injured party and the specific charge, and must show that the offence is one "punishable by the known laws of the land." A copy of the affidavit ought to accompany the demand, which should give all necessary information (Digest, J. A. Gen., p. 11). "When the demand of a civil magistrate stated that certain military officers, naming them, are charged on oath before me with having violated the known laws of the land, and especially of the State of New Jersey," etc., held, that such a demand was not sufficiently specific, and ought not to be acceded to under the above article (2 Op. Att. Gen., p. 10).

It was held in a case where a soldier had committed a larceny before he entered the Service, that he should be delivered up to the civil authorities upon a proper demand.

When a soldier charged with the killing of a citizen, had been duly surrendered by the military commander to the civil authorities for trial, and had thereupon been held to bail, advised that, as the prisoner was, in the contemplation of law, in the friendly custody of his bail, the Government might well afford the latter all proper facilities for bringing the accused before the court at the time fixed for the trial, and might well charge his commander, under whose command the soldier remained, with the duty of delivering the soldier to his bail at the proper time (Digest, J. A. Gen., p. 60).

In time of peace, the crime of theft, larceny, or stealing, as it is variously stated, is chargeable under the 63d Article of War, when it affects the order or discipline of the Service. Thus, stealing from a fellow soldier by an enlisted man, has been held properly so chargeable; and this applies to the case of officers and public funds; and so of any other crime, not capital, the commission of which is clearly prejudicial to the good order and discipline of the Service. But when a crime, not specially brought within the jurisdiction of a military court by some other Article of War or other statute, does not affect or prejudice military order or discipline, it can be taken cognizance of, in time of peace, only by the State or local criminal courts. In time of war, insurrection or rebellion, however, the crime of larceny, as well as the other crimes mentioned in the 58th Article of War, is made punishable by a military court, when committed by persons in the military service, in all cases, and irrespective of its affecting the discipline of the Army (Digest, J. A. Gen., p. 44).

In concluding this subject, attention is invited to the following rules:

1. "If a crime not cognizable by military law be committed by an officer or soldier at a military reservation, over which the State courts have concurrent jurisdiction with those of the United States, the officer or soldier should be surrendered, upon a formal application being made for the purpose to the civil authorities for trial (Digest, J. A. G., p. 212).

2. "If the jurisdiction is exclusive in the United States, the officer or soldier under the circumstances stated in the first rule, should upon such application, be surrendered to the United States marshal for trial by the United States District Court (Ibid).

3. "If the jurisdiction of the United States is exclusive over any military post or other place or territory, it is clear that no local civil official can lawfully serve a warrant upon an officer or soldier within its limits. The course pointed out under this subject must be pursued (Digest, J. A. Gen., pp. 16 212).

4. "Respect and obedience to the civil authorities of the land is the duty of all citizens, and more particularly of those who are armed in the public service (Gen. Scott's Regulations, 1835).

5. "An individual or soldier who resists the civil authorities, except in the cases referred to under this subject, and when expressly authorized, will do so at his peril, as in the case of any other citizen; but union or concert between two or more military men in such resistance, whether voluntary or by order, would be a much more serious offence (Ibid.)

6. "As a general rule, a civil officer charged with the execution of civil or criminal process, should, on making known his character, be freely permitted to pass and re-pass all guards and sentinels (Ibid).

7. "SOLDIERS IN CIVIL PROCESS.—Soldiers detailed to aid the United States civil officers should conform to the movements of their officers in seeking the persons and places required by the writ: they will give them all the protection in their power, use force when specially directed by the civil authority within the limits of their lawful authority to do so, and when in the last extremity it is necessary for self protection; they may assist the civil officers in making arrests, and in guarding prisoners until they shall be legally committed to prison or discharged, but their duties are strictly defined and limited by the warrant under which the civil officer acts. The commissioned officer in charge should be held responsible that his detachment are not made to do otherwise than as above set forth; and that they are not, whilst enforcing one law, to be allowed to violate others" (McDowell).

REGAN.

## THE ENGLISH ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I should be sorry that American officers should accept Mr. Wickede's remarks on the English army in full. He is, like most foreigners, ignorant of the requirements of my country. He goes to Aldershot, sees a few newly recruited regiments parade, and then hurries home, out of a London fog, to compare them to the German host in the gazette of the town of sweet odors.

Our army is an Indian army, or, more correctly, the army of India, where we have to take charge of 250,000,000 of Indians, some of whom are very warlike. The troops at home are more or less a large depot, just enough to carry out the ten years' regimental relief. If Herr Wickede went to India, I think he would be pleased with the native and English forces, all of which are on complete war establishment. The artillery, which is all English, would please him, and I don't think he would find the officers either ignorant or careless, though, like American officers, they are much given to sport.

Our force in India is about 200,000 men with 600 field guns, including 180 horse artillery guns, which latter would make every Anglo-Saxon in the world proud of his race if he could have a look at them. Of the 200,000 men, 65,000 are English. Of the garrisons and armaments of Malta and Gibraltar probably

Herr Wickede is as well informed as most German officers. I have only been in a Hussar regiment, but I have mixed a good deal with French, Russian and German officers, and, excepting those on the staff and a few who had travelled, I found them singularly insular in their ideas and information.

They know their drill and that India is in the East and America is in the West, but beyond this they are in the dark. They don't know that great English speaking nations are being formed; such as the Cape, New Zealand, Canada, and Australia, nor that the latter has voted \$25,000,000 to increase her fleet, fortifications, and armaments, and that we shall in time look to these Federal States to get us out of a tight corner when the push comes. Moreover, we believe that the people of the United States would not allow us to be bullied and invaded without a strong remonstrance, perhaps something more. The invasion of England and the bombardment, say of Canterbury and its cathedral, would raise feelings in the United States of the very strongest kind. I believe the day is coming when the English speaking nations will be able to dictate to the world.

But to return to my subject. Our regular troops in Great Britain and Ireland are only 100,000 men, but we have a large and highly trained force of militia and volunteers. Of course their training is not equal to that of the French and Germans. But they shoot very well as a body, and the artillery militia are carefully trained to field guns, 64 pounder rifled guns, and 80-pounder rifled guns; and the training is now going to be extended to the 10-inch 18-ton guns. This militia artillery numbers 25,000 trained gunners. The volunteer artilleryman is turned out of his regiment if he does not pass his drill. There are about 25,000 trained volunteer gunners; these have passed the 64-pounder rifle stage, and orders have been issued that, as far as possible, they are to learn the 10-inch gun drill. The militia and volunteer rifles number about 160,000 men.

Our army officers have a high opinion of the militia and volunteer troops, and are glad to see decided steps taken to train their officers as far as possible. Washington with his volunteers, turned the regulars, Hessians, and lastly the Indians out of this country neck and crop, and I do not think our people would make a bad fight of it on their own ground.

The bull-dog pluck of your volunteers coming up so often to the mill till they turned out their enemies, was thoroughly English. Your officers will note the great artillery force of 50,000 men. Besides these there are about 12,000 gunners of the royal artillery at home. We are busy forming our reserve forces into corps and making arrangements to dispose of them in case of a threatened invasion.

I need hardly tell Herr Wickede that we have as much idea of landing troops in Europe, as the German fleet has of attacking Gibraltar; but when he states that we are not so strong as we were thirty years since, it shows that he does not understand the subject about which he writes, and that in not noting our reserve forces, he has erred as his countrymen the Hessians did, who had a poor opinion of English (may I call them?) volunteers and militia at first, but thought differently afterwards.

ONE OF THE ANGLO-SAXON RACE.

BOSTON, Sept. 20, 1877.

## JOE KIPP NOT X. BEIDLER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In your issue of Sept. 22, that part of the story related by the Sedalia, Mo., paper, which states that X. Beidler was the guide who tracked the Piegans and marked out the route for Col. Baker's column is not correct. The guide who led said column was named Joe Kipp (a half breed), who received pay from the Government for the same. The Clark boys (half breeds), assisted in guiding the command, actuated by revenge for the murder of their father. Their conduct in the fight on the Marias showed this, the younger boy shooting one of the murderers of his father, and disembowelling him before life was extinct. The name of the chief was not "Long Horse," but "Heavy Runner," who was killed in the commencement of the fight in front of Troop L, 2d Cavalry. I belonged to the Cavalry Battalion, and was engaged in the fight on the Big Bend of the Marias, and had Beidler been present during the campaign or the fight I would have known it. Mr. Beidler was not present. CAVALRY.

BALTIMORE, MD., Sept. 24, 1877.

## HOW TO REORGANIZE THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Make the infantry regiments now in service three battalion regiments, of six companies to each battalion; the minimum strength of each company to be fifty, and the maximum one hundred enlisted men—the actual strength between these limits to be determined by the Secretary of War for the time being. Add two majors to each regiment of infantry, giving one to each battalion.

There will then be the following original vacancies among the commissioned officers, viz.: Fifty majors and two hundred captains. Fill these vacancies as follows: Of the majorities, give thirty-eight to the captains of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, according to seniority, and twelve to civilians who have served in the Regular or volunteer service during or prior to the late war. Of the captaincies, give one hundred and thirty to the lieutenants of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, according to seniority, and seventy to civilians who have served in the Regular or volunteer service during or prior to the war.

Some such arrangement will give a better organization to the infantry; give a unit of command of convenient size, and an officer of suitable rank to com-



mand it; and will enable the Secretary of War to increase the strength of the rank and file of infantry to forty-five thousand men in case of emergency, and to reduce it to half that strength when the emergency has passed. And this without an increase of the higher grades of regimental officers or of any other corps of the Army.

Of cavalry and infantry we have companies enough, but the companies should have the same maximum and minimum limits of strength as the infantry. Make retirement after a certain age compulsory, and remove the limit to the retired list now fixed by law.

These measures will infuse new life and vigor in the Army and greatly increase its efficiency. D.

(Correspondence Army and Navy Journal.)

#### LIFE AT FORT HALL, IDAHO.

In the old days when the Hudson's Bay Fur Company flourished, they had a trading store, fortified of course, on the Snake River, about one hundred and fifty miles north of Salt Lake, at the mouth of Ross's Fork, named Fort Hall. As the business of the company declined this store was abandoned, but when, in 1868, a reservation in the vicinity of this point was set apart for the Bannacks and Boise Snake bands of the Shoshonees, with an agency at Ross's Fork, a military post was established in the northeastern part of the reservation, seventeen miles from the agency, which was also called Fort Hall, and has recently come into considerable prominence in connection with the Nez Percés war. The situation chosen by Capt. Putnam, of the 12th Infantry, to whom was allotted the task of building the post in May of 1870, was among the foot hills of the Snake River basin, in Lincoln Valley, a part of Oneida county. Not far distant the most prominent height of the region, a mountain rising above eleven thousand feet, has received the name of Mt. Putnam, and commemorates the builder.

Lincoln Valley is about five miles long and half a mile wide, extending from north to south, and guides Lincoln Creek from its source in the Warm Mineral Springs above the fort to the Blackfoot, a considerable stream emptying into the Snake. Sheltered from cold winds by the surrounding hills, the valley is grassy and fertile, affording fine hay, and, with irrigation, yielding good crops of grains and vegetables. It was with unusual pleasure that we reached this fort, perhaps, on this account. Here were new potatoes and young onions and beets; plenty of milk and cream, butter and eggs. Simple things, but luxuries to us, who hadn't had the scent of butter in our nostrils for a month, nor of milk for two months, and had even been out of sugar several days.

The situation of the fort is as pleasant as possible in this treeless region. Eastward the Blackfoot hills rise in successive ranges until they reach the heights of the divide between Green and Snake Rivers. Southward, westward, and northward are the rolling plains that stretch away to the Snake River. From the hills behind the post, however, many mountains are in sight, and some curious isolated buttes, said to show themselves plainly, to be the outlets of the volcanic overflows that appear everywhere in this vicinity in the form of basaltic benches, through which the creeks have cut black canons where chattering colonies of swallows build their adobe nests.

The height above the sea is only about 4,700 feet, and mid-day is therefore very warm—exceedingly so it seems to us who have been used so long to the frigid zone of the high mountains; but the nights are cool, a breeze always springing up at sunset, and one's sleep is delicious. It is a splendid climate, though subject to wide ranges of temperature. A surgeon at this fort is almost a superlative.

The camp is unfortified and consists of a quadrangle of buildings of log and framework, the northern end of the quadrangle being occupied by the officers' quarters—four commodious frame houses which face the south. The enclosed space is a parade ground with a flag-staff in the centre, and a double row of shade trees have been induced to grow thriftily along the irrigating channels that run here and there like natural rills. The gurgle of this swift, clear water is always in one's ears, and the blue threads of ditches are a very pleasing feature of the picture. On one side of the parade ground are the barracks, with their rows of little iron bedsteads, which have replaced the objectionable double bunks. Next to these are the houses occupied by the married soldiers, and beyond them the stables and corral for cattle. On the other side, more houses and the quartermaster's and commissary's storehouses fill up so much of the space as is occupied, the vacant portions of the quadrangle being separated from the gardens outside by a white paling. Indeed, everything is white with lime-wash or paint, and "as neat as a pin;" a military post would delight the heart of a Knickerbocker. Besides these main buildings there are the hospital, bakery, workshops, ice-houses, laundresses' quarters, guard-house, and others.

The nearest railway station is Franklin, Utah, the terminus of the Utah Northern Railroad, one hundred miles south, and from this point quartermaster's and commissary stores are brought in wagons. Water is obtained from springs near the post, through a large ditch, and is conveyed everywhere, as I have explained, through narrow channels. Wood, forage, and fresh beef are supplied by contract, the former being obtained some distance upon the high hills, for nothing but stunted junipers and sage-brush grows near the fort, and the hay from the Snake River bottoms. Suitable building stone is found a mile distant. Game is scarce. The buffalo has not been seen here for many years, and, it is probable, never crossed the Snake in its western range. Elks and

blacktail deer keep themselves well up in the hills, and there is not that sort of underbrush cover which the Virginia deer loves, while this point is almost beyond the antelope country, only a very few being found on this side of the Green River divide. Moreover, the country is rather old, and the Indians have hunted all the animals once occurring in the vicinity of their reservation. Bears and coyotes are not uncommon yet, however. As to birds, some ducks, sage-bens, grouse, and the mountain plovers complete the list, nor are they much more abundant than the quadrupeds. From the stream you may catch brook trout in large quantities, if you go a little way up from the post.

The mail for the post is brought from Corbett's Station on the stage line between Franklin and Helena, three times a week by a rider from the post. At Corbett's also, connection is made with the telegraph line, and a branch line runs to the captain's quarters in the fort. The captain himself is the operator now, the private soldier who used to attend to it having been discharged from the Service. The line is put up by the Western Union Company, the Government stipulating that for the privilege of an office at the fort, the Government should do its business north of Corinne, free of cost. The telegraph company pays the operator nothing, however, and the Government keeps the line in repairs; consequently the line pays in spite of the seeming absence of anybody to send messages. Once in a while, though, a reporter comes along and gives it a lift.

The fort is at present garrisoned by only one company—Company A, of the 12th Infantry—and is commanded by Captain Augustus H. Bainbridge. The 1st Lieutenant, Mr. Thos. B. Briggs, is absent on sick leave; the 2d Lieutenant, Mr. Joseph Hall, is therefore the only other commissioned officer at the post, and these two must divide all the officers' duty between, which keeps them busy. The Surgeon is Dr. T. A. Ansley, but he has almost a sinecure.

#### HISTORY OF THE TWELFTH INFANTRY.

The 12th regiment U. S. Infantry was organized in May, 1861, reorganized in 1866, and again in 1869 by the consolidation of the 14th and 49th regiments of Infantry. It then contained 24 companies and 72 commissioned officers, only three of which yet remain. It has seen a great amount of active service during this time: Gaines' Mills, Malvern Hill, Bull Run, Antietam, Snicker's Gap, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Bethesda Church, Petersburg and other scenes of battle in the history of the Army of the Potomac, all witnessed its prowess. In 1865 the regiment was sent out to the Pacific coast, and since then has been scattered, the history of the company at present stationed here including duty at Fort Yuma in Southern California until 1869; then a trip East over the Pacific railroads two weeks after their junction, going to Humboldt, Tennessee, for six months; then in company with the whole regiment, a journey to the Upper Missouri in the spring of 1870, when the Sioux were particularly troublesome. It was at this time that Captain Bainbridge made a forced march from Fort Randall to the Whetstone Agency, marching on foot, over the 35 miles, between four o'clock in the morning and five in the afternoon, to reinforce the small garrison. They remained there until August, when they were relieved by the 23d Infantry, and went back to Omaha on a steamer. The following winter was spent at Fort Sanders, and in the spring the regiment was ordered to Fort Laramie, where it remained until August of 1874, when it was sent to Camp Douglass, near Salt Lake City, and gradually divided up. Four companies still remain at that point, three companies at Camp Robinson, one at Fort Cameron, Utah, one at Fort Hartsuff, Neb., and one here. The present colonel of the regiment is Brevet Major-General John E. Smith, an Illinois soldier who made himself famous during the war, commanding a division during most of the time. It is told of General Smith that he first brought out General Grant, and I do not remember to have seen the circumstances printed heretofore. General Smith was then a jeweller and silver-ware merchant in Galena, Illinois, but had always been interested in military matters, and commanded a company of militia. When, in 1860, the new Governor took his seat, he summoned Captain Smith to be one of his aides-de-camp, and gave him a desk in the office. The President's call for troops having been issued, thousands of eager volunteers were pouring in from all sides, and the Governor appealed to Captain Smith to help him find a person competent to take these raw men, organize them into regiments and discipline them for service. The captain said he knew a gentleman in business in Galena, who had graduated at West Point, and was thoroughly capable. His name was Grant. So the Governor sent for him, gave him the appointment, and General Grant was thus installed into the Army. He and Smith have been great cronies always, and President Grant once offered his friend the position of Secretary of War, but General Smith declined.

The name of the commandant of this post (Fort Hall), Captain A. H. Bainbridge, I have already mentioned. He is a man of middle age, soldierly presence and great courtesy. Appointed from the ranks for bravery in the presence of the enemy—for he has been with this same regiment for fourteen years—Captain Bainbridge is free from that nameless hauteur and Phariseism often shown by Army officers who have been through the Academy, at once winning the good will of all he comes in contact with, rather than chilling one by trying to impress the visitor with a sense of the awful majesty of shoulder straps. The deep prejudice existing all over the West against the officers of the Army would never have arisen, had all manifested the kindly disposition and graceful politeness that mark the characters of Captain Bainbridge and his hospitable lady. Their home is an oasis of

comfort and culture in a desert of Mormon ignorance and coarseness.

FORT HALL, IDAHO, Sept. 10, 1877.

[We should be glad if the friends of the JOURNAL would give us similar descriptions of other Army posts.—ED. JOURNAL.]

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Leon Gambetta und seine Armeen. Von Colmar Feiherrn von der Goltz. 1 vol. 8vo. Berlin, 1877. P. Schneider and Co.

A portion of Gambetta's history during the Franco-Prussian war was written by the author of the work before us during 1874-75, under the title "Gambetta and the Loire Army," for the Prussian "Jahrbucher." It found great favor among a certain class of readers, and, as time passes and judgment becomes cooler, Gambetta is more and more recognized even in the camps of his enemies as one who, under more favorable circumstances, would have been able to turn the scales of victory in favor of France, and the only one. In the present volume, the whole of Gambetta's career as minister of war and commander is presented for the first time to the world, and that, too, so impartially, considering who the author is, that one takes double pleasure in reading it. The author devotes considerable space to the closing days of Gambetta's dictatorship, and with a few speculations as to his future, which he feels assured will be a brilliant one, closes his sketch. We recommend all such as can to read this volume, feeling assured that none will be dissatisfied with it.

We have also received from the same firm, the first part of the third volume of that excellent work by R. Wagner, the *Geschichte der Belagerung von Straßburg im Jahre, 1870*. The work has now reached the formal attack and the continuation of the same until the 10th of September. A magnificent supplement of maps, plans, and illustrations, accompanies this part, for which the publishers deserve all praise. It seems needless to add again to the notice of this work what we have already said in speaking of the former volumes, that Major Wagner has had all the experience and material at his disposal to enable him to prepare this work, and that he has in no particular failed to do justice to it.

We have received the first issue of a neat compendium of naval and maritime statistics, entitled "L'Année Maritime." This work treats, in a brief though complete manner, of the organization, budgets, personnel, materiel, naval constructions, artillery, and mercantile marine of every maritime power, as well as of all recent inventions relating to those matters, and introduces each subject with a terse discussion of its character. It will be issued at the end of each year, and certainly merits a place in the locker of every naval officer, and in the libraries of all who are interested in mercantile statistics, as it contains information in a concise form that could only be collated with great labor. It would perhaps be preferable to state the appropriation for the American Navy instead of the estimates as they issue from the Department, and in describing machinery and nautical instruments a few simple plates should be added. With these exceptions, after correcting some slight errors in regard to the value of American money, the book could hardly be improved, within its limits of 516 pages. "L'Année Maritime" is published by Berger Levrault and Co., the editors of "L'Annuaire de la Marine" and "La Revue Maritime et Coloniale," at the low price of 3fr., 50c.

COLONEL SIR LUMLEY GRAHAM has translated the first volume, "the battalion," of a work entitled "Tactical Examples" (London: H. S. King and Co.) by Major Hugo Helvig, Royal Bavarian staff. Thirty tactical examples are given, illustrated by plates, in which a series of problems are worked out, such as might fairly be expected to present themselves to a battalion on service. In his preface, Major Helvig says: "Let it not be said that with this system of tactics we have gained unexampled successes in three great wars; let us rather inquire how so much has been accomplished in spite of this system, which derives its fundamental ideas from the War of Independence, and we shall find that either different and more practical formations were taught us on the field of battle, the bullets of the enemy making us pay dearly for our lesson; or else that the discipline of the soldier, and, above all, the devotion of the regimental officer, had to correct the faults which our peace instruction, ill-adapted as it was to the requirements of war, had engendered."

MR. STEPHEN LONGFELLOW, of St. Louis, has recently invented a ship's compass, designed to overcome variations of the needle due to local causes, such as the use of iron in construction, or the carrying of large masses of iron as cargo. The chief feature of the new compass is its use of segmental insulated magnets, for equalizing or neutralizing local attractions. If in practical trials it should do what its inventor claims for it, one great source of marine disasters will be removed—the errors arising from unknown variations of the compass due to local attractions.

THE subjects discussed at the autumn meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects, held at Glasgow the last week in August, were: "Lloyd's Numerals;" "Transverse and Other Strains of Ships;" "Launching Large Ships;" "Abnormal Influences in Direct Motion of Steam Vessels;" "Marine Steam Boilers their Design, Construction, Operation and Wear;" "Strength of Boilers;" "Water Ballast;" "Propulsion of Vessels;" "Action of Screw Propellers;" "Improvements in Dredging;" and "On the Boilers and Engines of our Future Fleet," on which last subject Mr. Scott Russell read a paper, to which we shall again refer another week.



## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**MILITARY CRITICISM.**—Lieut.-Col. G. W. Patten, U. S. Army (retired), of Poughkeepsie, has written Colonel Lindley, of the 21st New York, a letter which he requests us to publish, disagreeing with the criticism of the JOURNAL of Sept. 15, on the proficiency of the battalion of the 21st which visited Hartford some weeks ago. The length of the communication prevents its insertion in full, but we can summarize the essential points with fairness, we hope. The colonel does not take any issue of fact with the JOURNAL criticism, but states that he himself, accompanying the battalion as a guest, failed to see the errors pointed out, and further, that the citizens of Hartford applauded the visiting company heartily. He ascribes the criticism to the jealousy of a member of a rival regiment, and continues:

"It is not to be expected that an organization composed principally of men whose daily avocations are of a nature foreign to the military profession, and whose evenings are more suggestive of repose than of exertion, should attain that point of excellence which is only gained by hard study and laborious drills, such as constitute the status of the Regular Army. Hence no Army officer would criticize with severity the soldiery comprising a State organization." Col Patten concludes by assuring Col. Lindley that the battalion on its return from Hartford, and while on its way through Wall street, New York, was mistaken for a column of Regulars by an Army officer and by several civilians. He concludes:

"Allow me to congratulate you, colonel, on the splendid behavior of your men, when the observed of all observers in a neighboring State, likewise on the proficiency displayed by them in the handling of their arms and their steadiness on the march through the crowded thoroughfares of the city, particularly when wheeling. I have also to express my grateful acknowledgments for the soldierlike courtesy extended to me as a guest, both by yourself and gentlemanly officers."

While we are glad to publish this tribute of Col. Patten to his hosts of the 21st, we must remind him and the members of the regiment he defends that the letter covers no point at issue. The account in the JOURNAL of the Poughkeepsie battalion was distinct and specific. It convicted some of the company officers of ignorance of the new tactics, displayed by the giving of wrong orders. It blamed the guides for executing the full manual instead of the manual as ordered in tactics, officers for deficient sword manual at review, men for unsteadiness in line and a poor cadence in the manual of arms. These matters are easily proven, being positive, whereas Col. Patten's letter is wholly negative. Moreover, we are obliged to differ from the colonel as to the advisability of criticizing militia regiments sharply. Our own experience is that it is only the poor regiments that resent it, while the good ones put the criticisms to profit. No regiments have ever been criticized in these columns with one-half the sharpness that we have bestowed on such as the 7th New York, 4th Massachusetts, 5th Maryland, and others. Our Hartford correspondent—a perfectly capable critic—pointed out to the 21st errors none but a critical bystander can detect. He recommended the officers to study their tactics, and we are forced to repeat the advice. A good course of Upton's Revised tactics this winter will make the 21st a good regiment next spring, whereas letter writing will wholly fail to improve the command in tactics. Col. Patten we think would hardly deem it proper conduct in an inspecting officer to allow himself to make a lenient report on a regiment under the influence of social courtesies, and the representatives of this paper never allow themselves to be influenced by any other than strict military considerations in their criticisms, their duties being precisely similar to those of an inspector, viz.: to point out faults and the means of remedying the same, so as to raise the standard of the troops.

**MARKSMAN'S BADGE.**—During the past week most of the regiments of the 1st and 2d Divisions, N. G. S. N. Y., have sent their first and second classmen to Creedmoor to shoot for the Marksman's Badge. The results are shown below:

Regiments.	No. of men.	Marksman.	Percent.
Ninth Infantry.....	214	129	.60
Eleventh.....	82	66	.83
Seventy-first.....	135	99	.73
Forty-seventh.....	124	12	.09
1st company, 2d Div.....	23	3	.13
Thirty-second.....	55	14	.25
Twenty-third.....	194	28	.14
Fourteenth.....	87	15	.17
Twenty-eighth.....	33	6	.18
Fifteenth.....	79	3	.03
Fourteenth.....	146	12	.08

\* First class only.

It will be seen that two of the German regiments—11th and 32d—lead in percentage of marksmen on the numbers shooting in respective divisions. In 1st Division, as will be seen, the comparison with 2d is incomplete for want of same data.

**SEVENTH NEW YORK.**—The corner stone of the new armory of the 7th will be laid with full ceremonies on the 4th October. The fund for the armory has risen during the week \$5,500, from gifts received from the Mutual and Equitable Life Insurance Companies, and the Merchants, Mechanics and America Banks. It is very much to be hoped that the regiment will succeed in raising the full amount by private subscription, as then it will be beholden to no one. The idea of applying for State aid is decidedly bad. Better the armory should remain unbuilt for years than that the State should be called upon to favor one regiment at the expense of others by constructing such a costly building. For our own part we are confident that the 7th will yet succeed in raising the sum for its armory, even if it has to mortgage the building for a term of years. The same sum that is hard to raise now, will be easy ten years hence, and there is no doubt but that the bonds of the regiment will sell at par if its finances are properly administered.

**EIGHTH NEW YORK.**—The following is the first full and authentic history of the Eighth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. ever published, and we wish to express our thanks to the sender, Adjutant Johnston. The history is as follows:

By an act of April 4, 1796, the 1st Brigade and 1st Division of New York became organized, from which sprung our present 8th regiment. The brigade was commanded by General Malcolm. The 3d regiment of militia belonged to this brigade. In 1789, Lieut.-Col. Henry Wycoff was in command, with Walter Bricker as 1st and James Black as 2d majors. In 1791, Edward Meeks became its commander and James Hyer adjutant. In 1793, Bricker was Lieut.-Col., Black advanced to 1st major, and Jacob Morton (afterwards division maj.-gen.) made 2d major. In 1794, Alerton was appointed commandant, James L. Bogert 1st and Robert Rutgers 2d majors. Capt. Steymers commanded a company in this regiment, and died at Borries' on the 4th of July, 1795. On the 25th of November, 1796, the regiment paraded under command of Lieut.-Col. Morton, marched out to De Lancy's grounds, and were reviewed by Maj.-Gen.

Lewis Morris and Brig.-Gen. Hughes, the new band making their first appearance on this occasion. On the 4th of July, 1797, the New York Rangers, Capt. Frank Arden (belonging to the 3d regiment), paraded and dined at Little's Hotel, in Pine street. On the 28th of May, 1798, Alexander Macomb (afterwards a maj.-gen. in the U. S. Army) was elected a member. On December 31st, 1799, this regiment paraded as special escort to the remains of the illustrious Washington as they passed through New York city.

On the 8th of March, 1800, all the Light Infantry companies were consolidated and organized as the 6th regiment, and Lieut.-Col. Morton was appointed to command it. On the 12th of April, same year, James L. Bogert, as Lieut.-col., came into command of the old 3d, with Robert Rutgers as 1st major. In 1802, Rutgers assumed command. By General Orders, dated March 27, 1805, the regiment was reorganized, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Charles Clinton. It consisted of two battalions, under command of Majors David B. Bogert and Nathan Myers, and was composed of the artillery companies attached to Marvin's, Barker's and Bailey's brigades of infantry.

On the 9th of June, 1806, the uniformed corps, under command of Gen. Boyd, were ordered to form as a legion—the 1st regiment under Col. Curtin, the 2d under Col. Swartwout, the 3d, a battalion of five companies (doing duty with muskets), under Maj. Sticher. By Gen. Orders, Aug. 12, 1808, the regiment, then under command of Lieut.-Col. Andrew Sticher, was reorganized, divided and placed in command of Lieut.-Col. Francis Salters. On the 25th of November, 1810, a flag was presented to the 3d regiment by the Mayor, in front of the City Hall. On the 5th of June, 1812, one hundred men were drafted from this brigade and placed in charge of the North Fort to exercise at the cannon for one month. Afterward the whole brigade performed duty in the same manner. On the 4th of July, 1812, this regiment paraded under the command of Lieut.-Col. Sticher, Thomas A. Ronalds being adjutant. September 15th, 1812, the 1st Brigade was called into the service of the United States, and did duty on the Battery until December 15th, when they were mustered out. August 1st, 1814, Capt. Rich's company practiced at a target with field pieces, and on Friday, August 12, same year, the entire regiment paraded to Brooklyn for the purpose of throwing up an empulement on the "Heights." October 11, 1814, the 3d regiment, under Col. Joseph O. Bogart, 400 strong, volunteered their services, again on the 18th, and again on the 22d, with 600 men on "Brooklyn Heights." On the 21st of February, 1815, this regiment furnished a detachment of men and eight pieces of cannon, under command of Major W. T. Hunter, to fire a national salute to the Battery, at 12 o'clock noon, in celebration of the treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain.

March 8th, 1815, Gen. Morton was placed in command of the 1st Division, and about the same time the 3d regiment marched to Canal street, at 9 a.m., for drill, appearing in a new uniform. June 18th, 1818, his Honor the Mayor, on behalf of the Corporation, presented a splendid standard to this regiment in the park. February 20, 1819, Gen. Andrew Jackson was received by all the troops with military honors. While here he visited the Vice-President of the United States, who resided on Staten Island, and was escorted there by the 3d regiment. May 18th, 1820, a battalion of the 3d proceeded to Brooklyn for target practice. In April, 1822, Charles N. Baldwin was appointed Lieut.-col. July 29th, 1823, five companies proceeded to Flushing in the steamboat *Penny* for target practice. After the annual inspection, Oct. 12, 1824, this regiment, with Col. Wm. T. Hunter in command, proceeded to Greenwich village, where the 1st company, commanded by Capt. Geo. P. Morris (afterwards a brig.-gen.), presented a sword to Major Mathew Lane; the following year, 1825, James Lee was elected colonel; in Jan., 1827, N. T. Arnold was elected colonel. May 27, 1827, Lieut.-Col. Charles W. Sandford (afterwards maj.-gen., 1st Division), was also elected colonel. He is still a member of the 8th Regiment Veteran Association, and is always present on its reunions. November 5, 1833, George P. Morris (the poet) was elected colonel, and remained in command until Oct., 1836, when Wm. Hall (afterwards brig.-gen., 3d Brigade), was elected colonel. Nov. 18, 1844, John W. Avery was elected colonel. In the summer of 1845, the regiment was on duty at the great fire in Broad street. May 25th, 1846, John W. Stiles was elected colonel. In 1847, by General Orders from Albany, the name of this regiment was changed to "8th Regiment Washington Grays." May 16th, 1849, Lieut.-Colonel Wm. Borden was elected colonel. January 24th, 1851, Thomas F. De Voe was elected colonel. December 18th, 1854, Lieut.-Col. George Lyons (who formerly commanded that well known company the State Fencibles for eighteen years), was elected colonel. He was in command in 1861, when the State troops were called upon. He immediately recruited his regiment to the full standard, and on the 21st of April left in the steamer *Alabama* with over eleven hundred men, sailing under sealed orders with a Government steamer as convoy; two days after arriving at Annapolis and reporting to Gen. B. F. Butler, then in command of that Department. From here the regiment proceeded to the Relay House. May 13th entered Baltimore, and encamped on Federal Hill with a Massachusetts regiment, being the first troops that entered that city after the bloody attack upon the 6th Mass. regiment April 19. They remained there three days, and returned to Relay House. May 18th, entered Washington, and encamped at "Kalorama." On the 24th were mustered into the U. S. Service for three months by Major McDowell. May 26th, left Washington for Arlington Heights, Va., where they remained in camp as Maj.-Gen. McDowell's body guard until July 16th, when they marched to Centerville and joined the army concentrating there. July 21st, being in Porter's Brigade, crossed Cub Run and entered the battle-field of Bull Run; the regiment lost ten men killed and several taken prisoners. Next day returned to Arlington, where President Lincoln and Secretary Seward visited the regiment. The term of service having expired, they returned to N. Y. July 25, and on Aug. 2 were mustered out of the Service. December 4th, 1861, Capt. J. M. Varian (now brig.-gen. 3d Brigade), was elected colonel, and Major O. F. Wentworth (afterwards brigade-inspector, and who died last July, after serving thirty-six years in this regiment), was elected lieutenant-colonel.

In the spring of 1862 the regiment was again called upon, and on the 29th of May left New York for Fortress Monroe, going into camp at Hampton, a detachment (Co. A) being sent to "Fort Wood," another (Co. G) to "Point Lookout," and the rest of the regiment to Yorktown. Here they remained until term of service expired, thence returned to Fortress Monroe, receiving orders from General Dix to proceed to New York by steamer *Vanderbilt*, arriving home and mustered out September 10. October 18 the regiment was ordered to Staten Island to suppress the riots in the Corcoran Legion, remaining there five days. June 17, 1863, this regiment was ordered to proceed to Harrisburg to check Gen. Lee's advance into Pennsylvania. July 18 returned to New York, and were mustered out July 23. At this time the draft riots were in progress, and the men were on duty for twenty-two days in the State Arsenal. On December 27, 1866, Lieut.-Col. Wm. S. Carr succeeded Col. Varian, he having been elected brigadier-general 3d Brigade. October 19, 1869, Lieut.-Col. Geo. D. Scott (the

present popular commandant) was elected colonel. The Orange riots took place July 12, 1871, this regiment being on duty and doing effective service. The last active duty this regiment has been called upon to perform is so fresh in the minds of our readers that it is unnecessary to refer to it except as a matter of history. July 23, 1877, at 8:15 p.m., Col. Scott received orders to assemble his command at once. At 10 o'clock 175 men had reported; the next day nearly 400 men and officers had reported for duty; at 2:40 a.m. of the 25th received orders to proceed without delay by the H. R. and N. Y. C. R. R. to Buffalo, and report to General Wm. F. Rogers. The regiment left New York at 10:35 a.m. July 25, 1877, arriving in Albany at 2:15 p.m., where they took dinner, and left immediately after, arriving at Syracuse at 8:30 p.m. The command was here stopped by an order from Adj.-Gen. Townsend, to remain until further orders. The regiment remained here until Saturday, 28th, when Col. Scott received orders to return to New York, via Niagara Falls. Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt having previously placed a train at their disposal, they arrived at the Falls at 1:30 p.m., dined at the International Hotel, visited the Falls, and left at 8 o'clock p.m. for Albany, Col. Scott receiving an order from Adj.-Gen. Townsend to report to him at Albany as soon as possible, he fearing another outbreak by the rioters. Arrived in Albany at 5:30 a.m. July 29, where the men took breakfast. Everything being quiet, Gen. Townsend ordered Col. Scott to proceed to New York, where the regiment arrived at 1:30 p.m., marched to the armory and dismissed. The 8th regiment have participated in every riot, or whenever the National Guard have been called upon to protect the life and property of the citizens of New York. The principal ones are the Flour and Bread riots, the Astor Place riots, the Dead Rabbit riot in 1857, when it marched at night through the Five Points, and placed that locality in the hands of the police. In 1858 the quarantine hospital at Staten Island was burned, and this regiment was the first one ordered there, where it remained on duty for eighteen days. They were once stopped on their way to Boston, and took part in the Fernando Wood riot. They have always responded promptly at every call, whether for riot duty or service in the field, always sustaining the motto on their colors, "Paratus et Fidelis." The regiment was never stronger than to-day (except when in the field), numbering at last quarterly return 612 men.

Col. Scott, the present commandant, is well known among National Guardsmen as a gentleman and a soldier, loved and esteemed by his whole command, ever ready to take an active part in anything pertaining to the welfare and prosperity of the National Guard. He takes a deep interest in rifle practice at Creedmoor, is a director in the National Rifle Association, and was chief range officer during the late International match, being highly complimented by Gen. Woodward (chief executive officer), for the able manner in which the range was conducted during the contests. The field and staff are as follows: Colonel, Geo. D. Scott; Lieut.-Colonel, Francis S. Schilling; Major (vacant); Adjutant, J. O. Johnston; Quartermaster, A. L. Whitelaw; Commissary, A. J. Decker; Surgeon, Nelson Place, Jr.; Asst. Surgeon, U. P. Kreizer; Insp. Rifle Practice, Edward Barker; Chaplain, Robert Cameron.

**FIRST N. Y. BRIGADE.**—The 12th and 22d New York took out 100 third class men each to Creedmoor on Tuesday, and the 5th New York had 63. Owing to careful coaching the second class contained as follows: 12th, 59; 22d, 66; 5th, 52. The detachments were carried through to the Marksman's Badge, which was reached by the following numbers: 5th, 12; 12th, 8; 22d, 9. This record shows that work will tell, and we are especially glad to record it in the 5th, which shows the highest percentage all through.

**NEW YORK.**—The commissions issued during the month of August, 1877, are as follows:

Paymaster-General's Department.—A. Dengler, D. Wilson, C. E. Wendt, F. W. Whittemore, T. G. Glaubenskie, and E. McCormick, Paymasters, with rank of Lieut.-Col., all original vacancies.

7th Div.—H. B. Berry, Maj.; and A. D. C. 8th Div.—J. Tyler, Lieut.-Col. and C. S. 24th Brig.—E. A. Van Horne, Maj. and Insp. 5th Regt.—A. Donah, Capt.; C. J. Hoffer, First Lieut.; M. J. B. Messner, Surg. 9th Regt.—V. Marsh, Second Lieut.; 10th Regt.—L. Balch, Surg.; T. M. Trege, Asst. Surg.; J. Palmer, Adj. 13th Regt.—D. E. Austen, Col.; G. A. Phelan, Adj. 16th Batt.—H. E. Smith, Capt. 28th Regt.—C. M. Hartman, Capt. 32d Regt.—M. Hallheimer, Chap.; L. C. H. Goldmann, Capt. 35th Batt.—J. A. Inglis, Capt. 47th Regt.—S. E. Condon, Capt. 51st Regt.—R. V. Miller, Q. M. Brevet Commission.—Capt. A. B. Lawrence, 4th Sep. Co. Inf., 31st Brig., Lieut.-Col. by brevet.

The following resignations have been accepted during the same period:

Maj. Wombough, Insp. 20th Brig.; Robbins, Engineer 8th Brig.; Davenport, 8th Inf.; Capt. Iacini, A. D. C. 1st Brig.; Lohrs, 3d Cav.; Cleaver, Chaplain 9th Inf.; Turck, 20th Batt.; Lieut. Bogardus, 21st Inf.; Harrison, 47th; Knight, 9th.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**—In the description of our late visit to the encampment of the 1st Brigade, M. V. M., published in last week's JOURNAL, we were particular in our remarks, considering the brigade visited without reference to the rest of the State troops, and equally without comparison with the militia of other States. The leading features of that encampment have, however, a far higher importance than the mere question of praise or disparage to a particular organization, and it is in this light that we now propose to consider them. Seized as the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is, by its position as the advocate and organ of the Federal military and naval forces, from the influence of local interests, we aim on all occasions to look at local matters from the standpoint of the national defence, and to offer from time to time such suggestions as may tend to raise the standard of the State forces in each State to the level of the Regular Army in all points save experience. If the lessons drawn from military history fail to be applied in particular cases, and if the Legislature of a State prefers to continue in its ancient paths of alternate economy and extravagance spite of all warning and argument, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will none the less have performed its duty in pointing out the dangers ahead.

The 1st Brigade, M. V. M., we take to be a very fair representative of the present State forces of Massachusetts. It contains contingents from the old 2d and 3d Brigades, and has parted with several of its old organizations to the new 3d Brigade. We found it, as we stated last week, in a condition much improved in some respects from that in which we remember it on our visit two years ago, but in others we were sorry to detect certain signs of disintegration, which, if not heeded, may yet end in leaving the Massachusetts State troops in a plight worse than that subsisting before and after the Civil War.

It is now some years since the State of Massachusetts first turned its attention, almost simultaneously with Connecticut and New York, to the task of improving the militia within its borders. The three States adopted different systems. That of Connecticut aimed to establish a small permanent force on a sound basis, which should require the least possible readjustment from year to year, and which should be able to exist without constant interference by the Legislature of the State. That of Massachusetts started by uniforming and equipping a full division of troops, spending nearly a million of dollars in the operation, but providing no permanent basis for the future. That of New York aimed at providing the largest possible



force on the smallest possible permanent expenditure, trusting to the ambition of individuals to make good the deficiency for the sake of the supposed privilege of belonging to the State forces. The results, in the three cases, are worth analysing. The strong point of the Connecticut law, as we have explained in a previous number of the JOURNAL, is its smoothness of working and its lack of pressure on the tax-payer. It starts with the maxim that every able-bodied male citizen of a republic owes his country military service if required, and it permits him to commute that service during peace time by the payment of a poll tax of \$2.00 per annum. The fund thus obtained is applied to the equipment and payment of a small permanent force. Thus the military staff of the State always knows what money can be expended in a year, and its whole concern is given to the strict administration of the law. The actual result has been that the State forces have improved in discipline and effectiveness from year to year, that their regiments are always full to the maximum, and that the spirit of officers and men is always good. The State force is virtually independent of the Legislature, as it should be, as a part of the executive. To reduce it to its old place, the whole Connecticut law would need to be repealed, by a sufficient majority to override the Governor's veto—a contingency requiring a radical change in public opinion, and only possible under a succession of incompetent governors and adjutant-generals.

In New York, ever since the reorganization and adoption of the Military Code, so-called, the State forces have been subject to constant fluctuations, changes, disbandments, and reorganizations, owing to the whims of successive Military Committees, composed of politicians, ignorant and careless of military efficiency, and imbued with the vicious notion that it should be regarded as a privilege and not as a duty to belong to the militia of a State. That the State forces are no worse than they are, is owing to the hard work of a few public spirited men, who have given time and money to the duty of reforming individual organizations, and not in any sense to the system, which is based on the fallacy that the vanity of wearing a uniform is an efficient substitute for the discipline and cohesiveness of a small, paid force.

In Massachusetts, where everything began well, the enthusiasm soon cooled. The large appropriation of the first year, which, had it been wisely and economically administered, as in Connecticut, by an ex-Army officer trained to rigid accountability in military matters, would have supported the nucleus of a formidable force, was squandered through loose and extravagant management in such a manner that subsequent legislatures cut it down, and with it the force of the militia.

The same cause which impairs the efficiency of New York troops operates in Massachusetts in a manner still more marked. It is the ignorant and mischievous interference of the civil element from year to year, made necessary by the want of a permanent fund, that cripples and disgusts the forces of both States. It is all very well to indulge in annual glorifications of the State forces of Massachusetts and New York through reports of adjutant-generals, but people who have opportunities for close observation of line officers and men in both States, cannot disguise from themselves the fact that a tone of profound discouragement and disgust pervades their militia. Officers who start on the race with high hopes and full of enthusiasm become chilled and disheartened at the difficulties that surround them, owing to the radical faults of the militia laws of both States. They find themselves in very much the same trying and humiliating position in which the Regular Army of the United States has been placed for several years, the football of every demagogue who wishes to gain a little cheap notoriety by abusing them. They find appropriations cut down and organizations reduced, the same cast iron rule applied to companies of well-to-do merchants and clerks in Boston and to companies of poorly paid farm hands, laborers and factory hands in country towns, whereby an unfair advantage is taken of men who would make good soldiers in time of need, but who are deficient in the smartness of appearance which comes of easy circumstances and higher education. We were much pained to observe that this state of depression was very general in Massachusetts, especially in those country regiments that form the bone and sinew of the forces of every State. The contrast in feeling between the pure country regiments of New York and Massachusetts on one side and Connecticut on the other, is very obvious to one who knows both; and it needs no argument to men of experience in warfare to prove that such a state of things as exists in Connecticut is much to be preferred. The experience of the Civil War of 1861-5, as of all previous wars, shows that the superior physical stamina of country troops, as a class, forms the most reliable material of which to compose an army of veterans, after they are once properly trained, but that the training requires to be perfect. The higher degree of intelligence and aptitude present in the city dwellers enables these latter to acquire the rudiments of military science much more rapidly than rustics, and under bad systems, such as those of New York and Massachusetts, the city troops always present an appearance of greater efficiency contrasted with their country brethren. Yet, when war, and especially a long war, calls on the energies of a country, the number of soldiers coming from the country in proportion to its population is generally larger than that of the city, while its men as a class are physically superior. The State that in time of peace devotes full attention to its country regiments, will find itself well repaid. Metropolitan troops will take care of themselves. Regiments of intelligent gentlemen, like the 7th New York, 23d Brooklyn, 5th Maryland, 4th Boston, will flourish anywhere and under any laws, but it is only under good laws that we secure such country regiments as the 3d and 4th Connecticut, and such troops we long to see in New York and Massachusetts.

They can be secured in one way and only one way, which is by adopting the main features of the Connecticut law in toto, and committing the administration of affairs under such a permanent law, to a succession of adjutant and quartermaster-generals trained in the Army, and liberalized by contact with civil life. A simple calculation on the basis of population will show that were such a law adopted and rigorously administered in Massachusetts, the State could have, instead of a force of two brigades of ten skeleton regiments or battalions of infantry, with detached troops and batteries, numbering together about thirty-three hundred men, a force of seven thousand highly disciplined and efficient troops, without burdening the tax list. Regiments would number eight hundred or a thousand men, and the present dispirited skeletons be consolidated into serviceable organizations. At present there is no possible military sense in the organization of the Massachusetts brigades. Their cavalry and artillery attachments are useless excrescences, and should be lopped off at once. The cavalry of the State should form a single battalion of four companies, and should go into camp by itself for real mounted drill at a trot, to shake the men into good seats. The artillery should be reduced to two batteries, one of the present three being turned into cavalry, and these two batteries should encamp alone for real hard work. The reduction of the infantry organizations to six and the increase of their companies to 100 men each would leave the present number of companies unchanged, while saving the field and staff expenses of useless commands.

It may be said that talk is cheap and that the Legislature of the State will not consent to the adoption of the Connecticut law. We answer that it is in the power of the M. V. M., if its members are patriotic and determined, to effect the reform. They are, unlike the Regular Army, a body of voting citizens, with no law to restrain them from voting according to their convictions. They are also an organized body, with a machinery just as complete as that of either political party, and can control through argument and persuasion a majority of votes for any reasonable measure. All they need to do is to exercise in their civil capacity their power of organization to secure a military law that shall be permanent and lasting. Let them exercise their rights as citizens, influencing all their friends to vote solidly with them, and they can gain the victory before the next Legislature shall have adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA.—We are compelled for lack of space to postpone the account of the inspections of the Philadelphia Division till next week. The criticism on the command is thorough and painstaking, and will excite great interest.

ALABAMA.—An invitation has been tendered to the "Escambia Rifles" of Pensacola by the "Montgomery Greys," to visit Montgomery during the Alabama State Fair on the 2d day of November, and to be their guests when there. The 1st and 2d regiments A. S. T., will meet at Montgomery, and the approaching contest between the military companies of the State at the fair is an event to excite the interest of all. The "Greys" will be glad to receive their Pensacola friends, and can safely promise them a fine time and the best of treatment.

CONNECTICUT.—The drill season of Co. F, 3d regiment, C. N. G. (New Haven Greys), will be resumed Monday, October 8, and continue each Monday evening until June, 1878. Roll-call at 8:30 p. m. Honorable mention is made in orders of those members who distinguished themselves by prompt and regular attendance at drills during the season ending June 1, 1877. Number of drills, thirty. Capt. L. L. Morgan, Lieut. S. Carrington and C. E. Rounds, Sergt. J. B. McQueen, Corps. S. J. Ingham and H. S. Thompson, Privs. W. M. Anderson, J. B. Driggs, W. M. Frieble and H. B. Harrison missed no drills; Privs. W. H. Bradley, G. E. Edwards and J. F. Ronald, each missed one; Corp. W. F. Jennings missed two; Corp. W. E. Morgan, Privs. J. T. Clark, C. F. Drake and F. H. Russell missed three; Sergts. C. E. Granniss and A. M. Howarth, Corps. C. O. Reynolds and L. Boetwick missed four; Corps. J. W. Ford, Privs. G. W. Goodsell, F. P. Mills and F. E. Sloan missed five; Privs. John Draine, W. H. Stratton and F. C. Thatcher, each six; Sergt. W. G. Hooker missed seven; Corp. E. S. Osborn missed eight, and Priv. Hugh Caldwell missed nine. Gentlemen of the 7th New York can compare if they wish, as the Greys like to know their relative standing.

Co. E, 1st regiment, Capt. Frichson, paraded for target practice Wednesday, September 19, at New Britain. A Creedmoor third class target was used. Distance, 200 yards; rounds, five; h. p. a. 25. Capt. Woodbridge, I. R. P., was present to instruct the men. The result was as follows: Best score, 18; number of men firing, 87; failed to score 5; total points scored, 335, or 38 per cent. of possible score. Average score per man, 3.89. Co. H, Capt. Welles, practiced on the same day, at the same place, with the following result: Number of men firing, 36; failed to score, 6; best score, 21; bull's-eye, 3; centers, 46; inners, 34; outer, 28; misses, 91; points scored, 271, or 33 per cent. of possible score. Average per man, 7.05. Co. D, Capt. Hadley, practice September 28; Co. A, Capt. Westphal, October 1; Co. F, Capt. White, October 17.

TENNESSEE.—One of the most interesting occasions in a military point of view which has taken place in Nashville for a long time, was the parade of the "Burns Tennessee Light Artillery," on the occasion of the visit of President R. B. Hayes, to that city, Wednesday, September 19. This company has only been organized about six months, but has acquired marked proficiency in drill and discipline. The organization has about seventy-five enlisted men, and is ably officered as follows: Captain J. W. Morton, 1st Lieut. P. Byrne, 2d Lieut. Trimble Brown, Surgeon T. O. Summers. A. B. Morton is sergeant-major, while the ranks contain many of the best young men of Nashville. On the occasion referred to, the company, attired in its handsome uniform, and with bright guns and splendid equipments, presented a fine military appearance, and was a very distinguishing feature in the Presidential procession. As the train which bore the Presidential party approached the city, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired, and thirty-eight guns were fired from Capital Hill as the procession filed into the capital grounds. The precision and regularity with which the salutes were fired called forth many a well-deserved compliment. A spirit of enterprise, harmony and good feeling pervades the company, and bespeaks for it a bright career in the future. At night the company gave a ball at the Olympic Theatre, on which occasion the grace, beauty and gallantry of the city were well represented.

#### VARIOUS ITEMS.

—The citizens of Madison, N. J., have organized a long range club, with a thousand yard range.

—The Porter Guards, of Nashville, took the prize for company drill at the St. Louis Fair last Saturday, by a walk over, no other company daring to enter against them.

—The California Team departed last Monday, covered with glory. May we see them again next year, and may they take the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL Cup.

—The close of the present week witnesses a series of matches at Chicago, on the grounds of the Dearborn Club, at all ranges. The results will be chronicled next week.

—The 20th Pennsylvania (three months) regiment has been relieved from duty in the mining districts and mustered out in Philadelphia, by the thanks of Governor Hartranft.

—Mr. J. B. Osborne won the long range Sharps rifle in an off-hand contest at Walnut Hill range, Massachusetts, last Saturday, with 41 points out of 50. L. W. Farrar won the mid range rifle with 51 out of 75, at 200, 300 and 500 yards.

—The recruit class of Battery K, 1st New York Division, drilled September 27. The drivers drilled September 28. The battery drilled Wednesday, October 3, and will parade mounted Monday, October 8.

—The 2d New York Division Cavalry and Artillery made twenty-five marksmen at Creedmoor Friday, September 21, the Gatling Battery having seven out of twenty, the Ringgold Troop ten out of fifteen, the 11th Brigade Troop eight out of thirty-six.

—Company drills in the 23d New York will commence October 1 and be continued weekly from Mondays to Thursdays. The roll will be called at 8 o'clock p. m. The following appointments are announced: Joseph P. Jardine, commissary; Gardiner A. Strube, drum-major.

—Co. I, 7th New York, Capt. Casey, will not be able to shoot for the Nevada badge September 27 as intended. Creedmoor being occupied for class firing. Co. A, 23d New York, Captain Story have entered for this badge. It is to be hoped that others will imitate their example.

—The celebration of the 230th anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, Mass., this year, which takes place October 1, will include a short parade in Boston and a trip to Hartford, Conn., where they will be received and entertained by the Putnam Phalanx. A detailed account will be given thereof by our special correspondent.

—The Volunteer Service Gazette publishes a list of subscriptions to defray the expenses of the British Team to this country. It is headed by H. R. H. Prince of Wales and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge ten guineas each. The Duke of Westminster follows with £25; next the Marquises of Ripon and Hertford £10 each, and four earls two lords and one lady with £100. Then comes Sir Henry Harford with £100. A list of 267 names follow, the total subscription amounting to \$6,350.

—The new armament consisting of six 3-inch rifled steel guns will be issued to Battery K, 1st N. Y. Division, this week. The battery will also receive new harness and horse equipments for

non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, etc. The battery is still without an armory, drill or meeting room, and the present commanding officials appear to be unwilling to provide for one although proper demand was made nearly three months ago. The battery at present numbers eighty-five enlisted men with three officers—total eighty-eight.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL must decline to decide points between officers and the men of their commands. No attention paid to fictitious signatures, unless accompanied by real name and address of writer.

J. C.—Federal soldiers can vote at elections, subject to the State laws as to residence and registration. As they have no fixed residence the greater part of them are practically disfranchised.

YOUNG AMERICA asks where to make application for appointment as cadet in the U. S. Revenue Marine and what are the qualifications. Answer.—Apply to the U. S. Treasury Department at Washington where all detailed information will be given.

H., September 23, writes from Scranton, Pa.: 1. Suppose a second lieutenant U. S. Army should pass a colonel's volunteer score, should the second lieutenant salute first? 2. In case an enlisted man of volunteers, not National Guard, happens to salute an officer U. S. Army, would it not be considered a breach of military etiquette if the officer did not return the salute? Answer.—1. He should. 2. Certainly.

R. C. Giguera, Marlboro', Mass., September 24, asks whether Gen. Custer was at any time in his career court-martialled for "cowardice," if so, at what time? Some discussion having arisen, I had taken the ground that he had not been for that reason. Answer.—Gen. Custer was court-martialled as a cadet, just before being commissioned as an officer, for thoughtlessly permitting a fight while officer of the guard. He was court-martialled in 1867 for leaving Fort Wallace, Kas., without orders. He never was tried for cowardice or anything that would bear such a construction, being a man of remarkable bravery. The records of his court-martials will be found in Whitaker's Life of Custer, New York, Sheldon and Co., the particulars of his career being obtained from his family.

CAMP MOJAVE, A. T., Aug. 27, writes: It having been stated in a debate at my post that three-quarters of the enlisted men in the Regular Army of the U. S. were native born Americans, objection was taken thereon, and your opinion on the subject is requested in your Answers to Correspondents in your next number. If possible please state approximately the per centage of Americans, German, and Irish. Answer.—The nearest reliable information (in the census of 1870) places the nativity of the enlisted soldiers as follows: United States, 11,478; Germany, 3,315; Ireland, 4,964; England and Wales, 986; Scotland, 338; Scandinavian, 171; France, 310; British America, 324; total, 22,081.

L. H. H. writes: I desire information on the following points in Upton's Tactics (Infantry edition) and also for your opinion in the columns, "Answers to Correspondents."—First, What are the positions of lieutenant-colonel and major at dress parade previous to the ranks being opened? If they are twelve yards in rear of file-closers of third and eighth companies (par. 368) how can the band "sound off," "passing in front of the field officers" (par. 310), when said officers do not take their position (six yards in front of the line of company officers, opposite their places in line) (par. 383, page 161) until the command "Rear open order—March," has been given, and then the lieutenant-colonel is detained to align the rear rank, until "Front" has been given (par. 383, page 160)? Second, In the formation of battalion line and the "rear open order," do not paragraphs 368, 383 and 310 conflict as to the positions of the above named field officers? Answer.—First, The lieutenant-colonel and major at dress parade are at their posts in line as directed in 363 till the ranks are opened. The band sounds off in front of the line officers, and the ranks are opened. The lieutenant-colonel has nothing to do with the rear rank at dress parade. The adjutant is in command till the parade is formed. Second, Not when the intentions of the author are understood. The grammatical errors and obscurities of the present tactics are a result of too much condensation for the work given to them. What the tactics need to-day is a twenty page alphabetical index exhaustive in its character. Any officer who will prepare such an index will earn the eternal gratitude of Army and militia.

WHAYCORN writes: Will you favor us in your next issue with the authority on a point which at present is of great moment to National Guardsmen of New York. It is asserted that at present, as the State law exists, a colonel can take three months in which to discharge a man; for instance, a man enlisted August 1, 1870, applies for his discharge August 1, 1877, having served the full seven years for which he enlisted. Can the officer commanding the regiment take three months in which to discharge him? Can the company to which he belongs charge him dues after August 1, 1877? Can the treasurer of the regiment demand dues for that man from the company for three months after his time expires? By answering these questions and giving me any light you can on the matter you will greatly oblige some who have served their time out. Answer.—Any officer who knowingly and deliberately keeps a man in service after the law says he is to be discharged is totally unworthy the name of officer and gentleman, and ought to be exposed by name. We are aware that there are men holding rank in the National Guard, who, being devoted of energy and ability sufficient to recruit their regiments and companies to replace the annual losses by expiration of term of service, seek to keep up their numbers by neglecting the plain duty of discharging those men who have faithfully served their time out. These officers presume on the ignorance of the rank and file in the matter of militia laws, and generally with reason. There is an easy way for these men to get redress. Let them get together and either apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus or address a petition to Governor Robinson setting forth the plain facts of their case, and send deputation to Albany that will be heard, if necessary through their county members. They will be heard, and this pernicious practice will be stopped. We are fully aware that in such a case some regiments will find themselves changed to battalions, battalions to companies, but the result will weed out of the State force a great many rotten regiments which at present encumber the pay roll. The only reason that this contemptible practice has prevailed so long is because men do not make their wrongs public. It does not prevail in first class regiments any more than in the Regular Army.

J. S. G. writes: I note your answer to my correspondence in regard to inspection of rifle practice. It would be eminently satisfactory to me, but for these words: "The tactics are nowhere so explicit as to prevent a New York officer, if so disposed, from following the letter of the new State regulations on the point in question." Your answer reminds me of the cow who gives a good pail of milk and then kicks it all over. The fact that the United States Army has no such position does not amount to anything. The fact that the brigade I. R. P. is a major, and the tactics say a lieutenant-colonel, gives rank. And the tactics say the officers (with certain exceptions noted), shall take precedence according to rank from the right. That ought to settle it. Don't try to answer questions so as to please both sides, but so as to settle them beyond peradventure. I would rather be decided in the wrong than to have both parties claim the victory. Be sure you are right and then go ahead. Answer.—It is just because we do not care to go ahead before being sure we are right that we answered J. S. G. as we did. His first question was so confused that it was impossible to answer it more definitely. It concerned a new sort of officer invented by the State of New York, called an I. R. P., as to whom the U. S. Tactics are silent, no such person being known in the Army. J. S. G. finds that the State regulations say that this officer "takes precedence next after the inspector" in brigade and division staff parades, and insists that the State regulations are wrong, because the I. R. P. is one grade lower in rank than other members of the staff, and so ought to go on their left, according to his idea of the meaning of the tactics. It so happens that all the tactics say are comprised in par. 555 at the beginning of Brigade Evolutions, where it is prescribed that "on the march, the remaining members of his (the general's) staff march according to rank, in rear of the aide-de-camp, the



senior of each rank on the right." Now, while this is plain as far as it goes, it refers only to a brigade on the march. At reviews (in the general rules) it is said that the general's staff forms in single rank in his rear, with no word about rank. Sometimes (825) it is permitted them to ride in two or more ranks. All the rules are general, and therefore the State regulations not conflicting with any specific directions in the tactics, are of force till the tactics speak. To speak more decidedly is impossible without error; except on one point, which is, that these trivial disputes on matters of precedence at reviews, while fully in place at the court of "Son Altesse la Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein" in the eighteenth century, are somewhat too unimportant to engage the attention of a soldier of the present day in these United States.

**NAVAL ASPIRANT asks:** How are the appointments to the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis made and what are the qualifications? **ANSWER.**—We condense for your benefit and that of numerous inquirers the rules as follows: One cadet from each congressional district and ten at large. District cadets nominated by district members, cadets at large by the President. Vacancies notified annually March 5, open till July 1. After that time filled by President. Examinations 1st June and 12th September. If first candidate fails in June, second examined in September. Regularly: sound body, good mind, industry, and good moral character. Age, over fourteen and under eighteen. Examinations: first, medical; second, by academic board. Subjects: reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and English grammar. All except in reading are on written questions.

**General Character of the Questions.**—The candidate is required to express in figures any whole number, decimal, or mixed number; to write in words any given number; and to explain the Roman and Arabic systems of notation. The nature of money, weights, and measures in common use, including English money; addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of denominate numbers; the relation existing between the Troy and avoirdupois pound; number of cubic inches in a gallon; reduction of differences of longitude to their equivalents in time, and vice versa. The processes of common and decimal fractions, giving clearly the reasons for such process, and the contracted methods of multiplication and division given in the ordinary text books on arithmetic. Test of divisibility of numbers by 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 11, 25, 125, etc.; the resolution of composite numbers into prime factors; the method of determining whether any number is prime or composite, and of finding the greatest common divisor and the least common multiple of large as well as small numbers. Definitions and explanations of the nature of ratio and proportion; different methods of writing a proportion; solution of problems in simple and compound proportion. Examples usually given under the percentage, interest, and discount heads in arithmetic. The measurement of rectangular surfaces and volumes. The extraction of square and cube roots. Miscellaneous problems usually classed under analysis, similar to those found in school arithmetics. It is essential that the candidate shall be thoroughly proficient in all branches of arithmetic; unusual excellence in this will be allowed to count in his favor in case of a slight deficiency in other subjects. Knowledge of algebra is desirable, although not required for admission. When practicable, should the candidate so prefer, algebraic solutions of problems may be substituted for arithmetical solutions.

**Geography.**—Candidates will be questioned on the grand divisions of the land and water; the character of coast-lines; the direction and position of mountain-chains and the locality of important peaks; the position and course of rivers, their tributaries, and the bodies of water into which they empty; the position of important seas, bays, gulfs, and arms of the sea; the political divisions of the land, their position, boundaries, and capital cities; the position and direction of great peninsulas, and the situation of important and prominent capes; straits, sounds, channels, and the most important canals; great lakes and inland seas; position and political connection of important islands and colonial possessions; locality of cities of historical, political, or commercial importance (attention is specially called to the rivers and bodies of water on which cities are situated); the course of a vessel in making a voyage between well-known sea ports.

**Grammar.**—The divisions of letters, and the use of capitals; the parts of speech; the classification of nouns, and the distinctions of person, gender, and number; under number, the rules for the formation of the plural, nouns irregular and defective in number, the plural of proper names; under case, the different uses of the three cases, the rules for inflection, the changes in ending, to the difference between the definite and indefinite article, and the use of *a* or *an*; the classification of adjectives; the explanation of the different degrees of comparison; the rules for comparing adjectives; irregular and defective comparison; numerals and their classification; the double classification of pronouns, first, into substantives and adjectives, secondly, into personal, relatives, etc.; peculiarities in the use of personal pronouns, as, the difference between *my* and *mine*, between *thee* and *you*, and the various uses of *it*; compound personal pronouns; the double office of relatives, and the different classes of objects to which each of them is applied; compound relative pronouns; interrogative pronouns; adjective pronouns, or pronominal adjectives, and their classification; the classification and conjugation of verbs; the relations between transitive and intransitive verbs; the principal parts of regular, irregular, and defective verbs; the uses and inflexion of auxiliaries; the essential peculiarities in the use of voice, mood, tense, number, and person; tense-ending and personal endings; impersonal verbs; the classification, formation, and comparison of adverbs; conjunctive adverbs; the use of prepositions, interjections, and conjunctions, with the classification of the latter.

The rules for the construction and arrangement of words and sentences, given under syntax. **Parsing.** according to the following model: *Noun:* Class, gender, number, person, case. *Article:* Definite or indefinite; qualified noun. *Adjective:* Class, compared or not compared; comparison; if admitting it, degree of comparison; qualified noun. *Personal pronoun:* Person, gender, number, case. *Relative pronoun:* Person, gender, number, case, antecedent. *Interrogative pronoun:* Gender, number, case. *Adjective pronoun* (or pronominal adjective): Class; qualified word. *Verb:* Class, form, principal parts, tense, mood, voice, person, number, subject. *Adverb:* Class; derivation and comparison, if derived and compared; qualified word. *Preposition:* Words between which the relation is shown by the preposition. *Interjection:* The kind of emotion expressed. *Conjunction:* Class; words or sentences connected. The construction of the word will be required in all cases.

**Reading.**—Reading aloud English prose; for example, Bancroft's History of the United States.

**Writing and Spelling.**—Candidates will be required to write a short original letter, and as exercise in dictation, and to spell twenty-four words in common use. An exercise containing eight or more mistakes in spelling will be sufficient of itself to cause the rejection of the candidate.

After examination the candidate requires \$219.70 deposit for clothing and books.

**CAPT. JAMES H. STEVENSON**, in the Philadelphia *Weekly Times*, gives a sketch of the earliest organized company of volunteer horsemen enlisted into the Union Service during the war of secession. It was organized under authority given to Carl Schurz, now Secretary of the Interior, as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1861.

To the Governors of the several States and all whom it may concern:

I have authorized Col. Carl Schurz to raise and organize a volunteer regiment of cavalry. For the purpose of rendering it as efficient as possible he is instructed to enlist principally such men as have served in the same arm before. The Government will provide the regiment with arms, but can not provide the horses and accoutrements. For these necessities we rely upon the patriotism of the States and the citizens, and for this purpose I take the liberty of requesting you to afford Col. Schurz your aid in the execution of this plan.

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

Schurz went to New York and succeeded in raising four companies of Germans who had seen service in the cavalry of Europe. And here also he was joined by six companies of Americans, which had been

organized in hopes of being accepted by the Government. A company from Michigan also joined, which, with Boyd's Philadelphia company, completed the regiment. About this time Col. Schurz was appointed Minister to Spain, and some trouble was experienced in getting a suitable commander. At last Major Andrew T. McReynolds, a Michigan lawyer, who had seen service in the cavalry in Mexico, was accepted by the Government in lieu of Col. Schurz, and after some difficulties with the Government on the subject of furnishing horses and equipments, on the 19th of July Capt. Boyd's company was mustered in at Philadelphia by Major Ruff, the United States mustering officer. The officers of the company were: Captain, William A. Boyd; 1st Lieutenant, William W. Hanson; and 2d Lieutenant, James H. Stevenson. On the 23d of July Boyd's company arrived at Washington, amid the excitement caused by the Union repulse at Bull Run the previous day.

(From Capt. Simpson's Article in October Galaxy.)

#### FLOATING BATTERIES FOR DEFENCE.

FOR purposes of defence of a harbor when, as should always be the case, a system is adopted, floating batteries can be introduced as a most appropriate element. These structures may be of any suitable form, well armored, and mounting the heaviest artillery; the object would be to make them invulnerable and irresistible, regardless of all other considerations, for they would have but one service to perform. They would not be expected to keep the sea, or to manoeuvre; they would be floating Martello towers, occupying positions intermediate between shore batteries, where their cross fire would be the most available. A certain amount of accommodation would be necessary on board of them for the guns' crews, and it would be an advantage if they were supplied with a small motive power so that they could be moved without assistance of towing, but their special character should not be lost sight of, and no point essential to a good floating battery should be sacrificed in order to pander to the mistaken idea that an efficient ship and a perfect battery can be united in one. Floating batteries of this nature would constitute a strong style of defence for harbors, resembling much one of the most formidable defences at the entrance of Cronstadt. At this place a small island on the south side of the channel is provided with iron revolving turrets. The outside plating is twelve and fourteen inches thick, backed by Hughes' iron girders. Each turret carries two 11-inch rifled steel guns. This battery is light compared to those now being mounted upon vessels which are expected to keep the sea, to accommodate a crew, and to perform all the duties of a sea-going vessel of war.

It does not seem reasonable to overload a sea-going vessel in this manner, to force her to stagger along in motion under a load that can only be properly borne when at rest. David could bear the weight of Saul's armor when at rest, but when he " essayed to go" he found he could not. The attempt forces a departure from the well-known useful form of a sea-going ship. The present form in use is known to be the best for speed, for accommodation, and for contending with the elements at sea, and it should not be set aside without better reasons than can be quoted up to the present time. If we accept the evidence of the *butts* alone, we see grounds for the change, but these are not sufficient to authorize a radical change unless the results on target grounds can be shown to be confirmed by the results of practice, and these are yet wanting. The only engagements of actual warfare that have occurred between iron-clad vessels, or between iron-clads and forts, took place during our civil war, and we have satisfactory evidence of the great advantage that was derived from a comparatively light armature. The armor on the sides of our monitors was of a most indifferent character, consisting of laminated plates of one inch in thickness, yet five of these plates proved sufficient to prevent the entrance of the artillery used against them. The armor of the *New Ironsides* was only four inches thick, but it was in one plate (rolled), and proved a perfect defence. In one engagement especially these vessels were subjected to a crucial test, permitting the most deliberate fire to be directed against them, the distance (from 800 to 1,000 yards) being well known. On this occasion the whole iron-clad fleet was engaged for three hours with the batteries on Sullivan's Island, at the entrance to Charleston harbor, the vessels being at anchor, thus constituting stationary targets. The *New Ironsides* was hit seventy-five times, but no serious injury was done to her; the leading monitor was hit fifty times, and came out of action with seven holes through her deck, but the sides of the vessel had not been pierced, though much deformed. These results of actual experience in war show how available is a moderate armature, and they should be regarded as practical teachings, modifying very much the conclusions that would be drawn from consulting the *butts* alone.

It must be remembered also that in the reports of firing on the target grounds we have, recorded, the effect which is produced under the best possible conditions for the gun. The target is set up at short range, generally not exceeding two hundred yards, and the line of fire is at right angle to the surface struck. This relative position of line of fire and of surface struck is indispensable for the perfect operation of the rifle projectile, for the least deviation from these conditions has a wonderful effect on the consequences of impact. The forward part of all rifle projectiles is so shaped that a slight angle at the point of impact interferes with penetration by deflecting the missile; this effect would preserve the hull of a vessel from injury more than would additional thickness of armor if struck perpendicularly. This is the character of impact that would most naturally obtain during an engagement at sea, where both vessels must be supposed to be in motion, constantly changing their relative positions,

and seldom presenting their side at right angle to the fire of the enemy. The "tumble in" side of the *New Ironsides* aided much in the protection of that vessel during the engagement above referred to off Charleston; one of the shot which struck her inclined side was deflected so much that it pursued its flight almost vertically upward, striking the *truck* at the masthead.

(From the Report of the International Exhibition, 1876.)

#### MACHINE-GUNS.

THE machine-gun, although of comparatively recent date as a weapon of practical use in military operations, cannot be regarded as a new invention, or even as a novel idea in the science of mechanism. At no period in the history of firearms did the genius of invention rest content with the completion and successful trial of any single weapon; for no sooner was such success assured than mechanical ingenuity seized upon the idea, and endeavored by all manner of strange devices to increase and multiply the destructive effect of the newly-discovered power. This constant effort to combine in one weapon the force of many kept pace with and adapted to its own use the discovery of each new principle in the development of firearms; so that the history of machine-guns may be said to have commenced with the crude match-locks of olden times, and to have continued uninterruptedly to the perfection of the modern breech-loader.

Machine-guns, under the names of *ribaudequins*, *orgues*, organ or tube-guns, were known in the early days of artillery—a gun composed of four breech-loading tubes of small calibre placed on a two-wheeled cart having been used in Flanders as early as 1347. Mention is also made of a machine, used in Italy in the fourteenth century, which consisted of a carriage having one hundred and forty-four small bombards ranged upon it, in rows of twelve each, so that thirty-six balls could be fired at once. Four-tubed guns were also used by the Scotch during the civil war of 1644.

All of these guns were of a clumsy construction, uncertain in range, and so slow in delivering their fire that they were regarded as of very little value; and although much improved during the sixteen and seventeenth centuries, they were gradually superseded by the introduction of field artillery, which until that time had not been in actual use, owing to the difficulty of constructing carriages strong enough to resist the recoil of the guns and at the same time possessed of the lightness and mobility requisite for a field-piece.

Little more is heard of machine-guns during the two centuries following, until the Crimean War woke up the spirit of destructive invention. Among the hundreds of warlike implements which immediately appeared were several varieties of compound guns mounted on frames and wheels, and loaded and fired by various complex devices.

None of these inventions, however, were considered suitable for active service; but as they undoubtedly possessed some of the essential features of a perfect machine-gun, the interest in them was not allowed to subside. The War of the Rebellion in America following soon after, aroused all the inventive genius of the New World, gave additional impetus to European attempts, and in a few years brought machine-guns so near perfection that their successful use in active service during the Franco-Prussian War demonstrated the fact that the difficulties which had so long prevented their adoption had finally been overcome, and that a new weapon had taken its place in modern warfare. The history of these arms in the United States, beginning with an 11-barreled breech-loading gun introduced during the war of 1812, and ending with the Gatling gun of world-wide reputation, shows a continuous series of attempts to solve the difficult problem of combining magnitude of effect with simplicity of mechanism. The records of the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department alone contain descriptions of no less than twenty-five different designs of machine-guns, and these probably form but a small portion of the number actually invented. They include almost every possible method of arranging the barrels, and in the operations of loading and firing call into use all the means of effecting that purpose which from time to time have been introduced into the manufacture of small-arms. They were used for the first time, though to a very limited extent, during the Rebellion—a Requa rifle-battery used at the siege of Charleston being almost the only instance on record. Other varieties, such as the Union or "Coffee-mill" gun, the Raphael repeating-gun, the Kellogg gun, and the Vandenberg volley-gun, were brought into notice from time to time and were tested by the Government, but none were found suitable for active service. All of these machine-guns had the same objectionable features that had prevented the adoption of their numerous predecessors, viz., complexity of mechanism, want of mobility necessary in field artillery, and damaging recoil from the simultaneous explosion of so many distinct charges of powder.

The Gatling gun, invented in 1863 and subsequently much improved, was a long step in advance of all the machine-guns that had preceded it, and possessed to a great extent that simplicity and lightness so much needed in an arm of this kind. It was not until January, 1865, however, that its merits were brought to the knowledge of the War Department, and extensive and elaborate trials were inaugurated, which finally resulted in its adoption into the military service of the United States. The early history of the Gatling, like that of all breech-loaders, is clouded by defects and failures arising from the want of the essential feature of this system, viz., an effectual gas check; this was at length furnished by the adoption of a metallic cartridge for all breech-loading arms—so that, after all, it owes a great part of its success to the perfection of late attained in the manufacture of this ammunition.



THE New York Times reports that the Russians are not well pleased to have an officer so low in rank as Lieut. Greene, detailed to their headquarters when an officer, Hazen, with the rank of colonel and brevet major-general goes to Austria, and another, Chambers, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel and brevet colonel, to Turkey. The Times says: "The Russians regard the sending to them of a young officer without rank and experience as a discourtesy, which is increased in consideration of the amicable relations which have always existed between their government and that of the United States. There is considerable feeling in Russian official circles at St. Petersburg upon this subject, which has been made manifest to our representative at the Russian capital. A private letter received here from an American gentleman at St. Petersburg who has conversed with our representative there about the matter, says: 'St. Petersburg is an interesting place. Lieut. Greene is a smart fellow and writes good despatches. It is a pity he has not higher rank. The Russians don't like it.' The Russian armies in the field do not dig trenches in which to bury the refuse matter of the camp, and it is believed Lieut. Greene, being unaccustomed to field service, contracted sickness from the cause stated in the letter above quoted, and has criticised the sanitary condition of Russian headquarters in a manner, that has given offence." Lieut. Greene is a talented young officer, but in the result shows that his detail was a mistake, as most details are which are governed by personal preference and not by settled principles of selection.

**NAVAL ENGINEERS.**—The London Engineer in an article on this subject says: It cannot be denied that the avocations and duties of a naval engineer are to a very considerable degree inimical to the cultivation of nice habits, and the elevation of the mind. In all ages, and in all countries, manual labor has been regarded as detracting from the dignity of man. Not derogatory to the workman in any absolute sense—because labor of any kind is not itself dishonorable—but degrading in the sense that it interferes with the development of mental attributes which rank in the estimation of the world far before manual dexterity. This being the case, it will be seen that the naval engineer has a hard task before him. He has, to use conventional words, to combine in himself all the qualities of a handicraftsman with those of a well-educated, well-mannered gentleman. The difficulty is one which captains or lieutenants in the navy never encounter. It is far easier for a purser's clerk to be a gentleman than it is for a naval engineer; and it is infinitely to the credit of the latter that, as we know by personal experience, there are naval engineers who are both workmen and gentlemen in the fullest sense of the word. But these are the exceptions which prove the rule that human nature will assert itself, and that a man's manners and habits of thought are affected for good or evil by his surroundings and his employment. Bringing now all that we have said to bear on the Admiralty scheme, let us consider what the result of the working of that scheme is likely to be. Beyond any question the status and manners of naval engineers will be improved. They will in future be gentlemen fit to dine with the captains, to dance in the best houses which are thrown open to our naval officers by hospitable landmen. But the question is, will these new men be really competent engineers? The answer we give—that we are compelled to give after careful reflection—is that we doubt it. The high culture of the men will render them unwilling to do the work that needs must be done. Kid gloves have recently been seen in an engine room, and we have heard of a hot bearing because an engineer would not soil his fingers with an oil can. If culture brings us to this state of affairs, or anything like it, disaster will follow on disaster in the engine rooms of her Majesty's ships. It will, perhaps, be urged that we are endeavoring to degrade an honorable profession by protesting against its members being highly educated. We do nothing of the kind. But we cannot shut our eyes to the truth that it is quite possible for the Admiralty to send into the navy a very useful and efficient class

of officers, who, possessed of much theoretical knowledge, will know nothing of the use of tools, or the proper care of machinery. It is well that engineers in the navy should be accomplished, cultivated gentlemen; it is absolutely essential that they should be competent to discharge duties which cannot be performed by men who dread manual labor. It is, as we have said, possible to combine both conditions, but we much fear that while the Admiralty scheme will supply the navy with men of culture, it will also send into our engine rooms youths who, feeling themselves above their work, will hate it and shirk it.

## FOREIGN ITEMS.

A TRIAL of gun-cotton rockets was made recently at Shoeburyness with satisfactory results.

THIRTY torpedo boats, to be built by Messrs. Thornycroft, have been ordered by the Admiralty.

THE Porte is preparing for publication an official photographic album of Cossack and Bulgarian outrages.

RUMORS are afloat in India that the Punjab troops are to be sent early in October to occupy Herat, owing to the hostile attitude assumed by Ameer Sher Ali toward the British Government.

MR. LOUIS BREMAN, a young student of engineering at the Melbourne University, Australia, claims to have invented a new torpedo. The merit claimed for it is that it can be steered in any direction.

A TERRIBLE collision occurred recently in the Channel off Portland, between two English merchant vessels, named respectively the *Avantur* and the *Forest*, when both vessels sank, with the lamentable result of the sacrifice of 108 lives and the loss of £180,000 worth of property.

A NEW pattern picket rope has been adopted for the British army. It consists of a rope Y-shaped, with a couple of shackles, one spliced to either end, the picket peg being used as at present. This change has probably been introduced as the result of experience gained in the course of the annual manoeuvres.

ACCORDING to the French law of July 5, 1877, the inhabitants are bound to provide rations for the troops when called upon to do so by the military authorities. This system has been tried, during the late autumn manoeuvres, and has been found to answer perfectly. In nearly all instances the soldier gained by the change and fared much better than usual.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* has reason to believe that one of the frequent causes which contribute to the break-down of machinery afloat is the use of Rangoon oil for lubricating purposes. On trial trips, in accordance with a recent order, only Gallipoli oil is used. The Admiralty has been in communication with the large steamship companies on the subject of lubricating machinery, and has asked for particulars of the oils used and the results.

A LARGE gun, constructed by Sir Joseph Whitworth on his well-known smooth-bore rifled system, has been forwarded to Woolwich for trial. The gun, which weighs 35 tons and has a calibre of 13 in., was subjected to experiment some time since at Galle by permission of the French Government, but the trial was shortened by the chase of the gun giving way under the longitudinal strain. The gun has since been re-tubed.

THE check to the Russian advance has had the effect of retarding the works of fortification in progress at Constantinople which will consist, when completed, of a double line of redoubts, altogether forty-four, of which half have been finished and armed with 5 inch to 11 inch cast steel naval Krupp guns. Blum Pasha, the best Turkish engineer, who planned and superintended the works, has joined the Turkish headquarters at Shumla, at the urgent request of Mehemet Ali, who wants his assistance in the important operations pending.

SOME interesting trials have been made at Aldershot by the telegraph troop of the British Royal Engineers with hand-mirrors, which are to be used for army signalling. While the sun shines flashes of light are signalled which can be seen many miles away, and a line of communication twenty miles long may be established without difficulty by a series of sentinels

posted upon hill tops and rising ground, who pass on from one to another the signals they receive. The Indians have long employed this method of signalling, one of the most important characteristics of the plan being that only those posted at the proper angle can read the signals transmitted. Admiral Sheriff, when in command at Gibraltar, in 1835, made a series of experiments with reflected light, and he employed for the purpose an ordinary toilet looking-glass. With this simple instrument, we are told, he successfully communicated from Gibraltar, across the Straits, to the African main, a friend of the admiral at Tangiers being able to read and answer his signals.

THE *United Service Gazette* reports that some experiments were recently made in the Mersey "with the 'Torpedo Remover,' invented by Col. Sholl, of the American Army (and used by him in fishing up torpedoes during the War of Secession). The invention consists of a simple means of grappling over a wide area without incurring danger. Two 5-in. mortars were used on Monday, with a charge of 10 lb. of powder in each. These propelled two peculiarly shaped 56 lb. shot, to which were attached tow-lines of 150 yards, the tow-lines being connected close to the shots with a breast-rope 50 yards long, having grapples at regular intervals. The mortars were fired simultaneously by electricity by Captain Young, of the Southport Battery, and directed so that a triangle was formed by the tow-lines and breast-rope, and with this latter the bed of the Mersey was dragged. There were no dummy torpedoes to bring up, but the principle was effectively illustrated. With the first shots there was some fouling of the ropes, but two subsequent shots were successful. The weight of the shots and lines was 212 lb." We hope the invention is better than "Col. Sholl's" title to the designation "of the American Army." There has been no such officer in the Army during or since the War of Secession, though there was an officer of volunteers of that name, Capt. Alex. Sholl, who resigned from the 118th Illinois Infantry Nov. 14, 1863.

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## MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each and the signature and address of the party sending must accompany the notice.]

DICKINS-BATES.—At Trinity Church, Newport, R. I., Thursday, Sept. 20, by the Rev. G. J. Magill, Rector, Lieut.-Comdr. F. W. DICKINS, U. S. Navy, to MARGUERITE, daughter of C. F. Bates, Esq., of New York City.

## BIRTHS.

ROCKWELL.—At Princeton, Ind., Sept. 22, to Eckley W. and Lieut. Jas. Rockwell, Jr., U. S. Ordnance Corps, a son.

## DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

ANERBO.—At Camp Apache, A. T., on the morning of Aug. 28, 1877, Private MARTIN ANERBO, Co. D, 6th U. S. Cavalry, formerly of County Mayo, Ireland, in the 27th year of his age.

BATCHELLER.—At Winthrop, near Boston, on the 18th Sept., after a brief illness, OLIVER BATCHELLER, youngest son of Margaret T. and Commander O. A. Batcheller, U. S. N., aged 13 months and 11 days.

JONES.—At Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1877, FRANCIS BACON, infant son of Jennie L. and Lieut. P. B. Jones, U. S. Army.

BROWN.—At the Naval Academy, Sept. 18, 1877, very suddenly GEORGE TRUMAN BROWN, wife of Lieutenant-Commander Allan D. Brown, U. S. Navy.

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